The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 218. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ads a with	Tons.
Sept.				
12th ..	Simla	6000	-- --	--
19th ..	Morea	11000	-- --	--
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	-- --	--
10th ..	Maloja	12500	-- --	--
17th ..	Caledonia	8000	-- --	--
24th ..	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ..	India	8000	-- --	--
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th .	Arabia	8000	-- --	--
21st .	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th .	Egypt	8000	-- --	--
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ..	Persia	8000	-- --	--
19th .	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ..	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	--	--

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	4th Oct.	10th Oct.
Tiria Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ..	30th ..

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	6th Feb.
City of Glasgow A&C	5545	-- --	-- --
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	-- --
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ..	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ..	-- --
Trafford Hall A&C	6821	-- --	30th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	-- --
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	--	21st ..	-- --
City of Benares A&C	6984	-- --	27th ..
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ..
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	-- --

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 14th Sept. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 18th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

(Weekly.)

A steamer to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. Palamcotta, 3,413 tons on or about 3rd Oct. calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
14th September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st ..
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ..
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st .. ..

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th .. ..
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ..
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ..
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April ..
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ..
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ..
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ..

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN. DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road; POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Lankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 839

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3638

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

AUSTRALIAN HORSE required. 13-14 hands, sound, fast can give doctor's certificate with price. N. M. PATELL Cumballa Hill, Bombay. 3767

WANTED—An European F. A. or B.A., also a trained Kindergarten Teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2503

WANTED—A good COOK for Catering Mess, from 14th September 1914. Wages Rs. 100.—Apply P. M. C., Duke of Wellington Regt. Lahore Cant. 2506

WANTED a person for COLLECTION of RENT etc., able to give security for Rs. 5,000, experienced preferred. Apply personally to RAJA BAHADUR LAL MOTILAL, Fort, Bombay. 3759

WANTED a TRAVELLING SALESMAN, experienced person would be preferred, good reference necessary. Apply personally to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Fort, Bombay. 3759

WANTED a trained unrse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 90. with free quarters.
Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly. 2512

WANTED—A good experienced and qualified Lady Doctor to be in Charge of Female Hospital and to work also as family Physician to the Royal Family. Pay Rs. 300. Private practice allowed. Quarters free. Joining expenses will be paid.—Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL of REGENCY, Tehri Garhwal State. 2513

WANTED.—An intelligent experienced CLERK (with good knowledge of French preferred) for office of the Marine Transport Officer, Overseas Expeditionary Force Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—
E. J. HEADLAM,
Commander R.I.M.,
3804 Government Dockyard, Bombay.

WANTED.—At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at the end of October, an Indian M.A., as First Assistant Master, Resident. Must be under 32 years of age, good at games, of good family and have experience of work at a boarding school. Pay Rs. 250—10—300, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Raipur. 2503

WANTED HEALTH OFFICERS on Rs. 800—20—500 a month. Applicants must possess a British Diploma of Public Health. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th September, 1914.
E. C. HARE, Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner,
Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 19th August, 1914. 2510

BURMA RAILWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—WANTED an experienced PAINTER CHARGE MAN. Must have experience in Railway carriage painting and understand mixing and making up of paints. None need apply who cannot produce good references as regards ability and character. Apply with copies of certificates to
LOCO & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
Burma Railways, Insein, Burma.
Insein, dated 1st September, 1914. 2511

WANTED.

BORING ENGINEER:—Seeks re-engagement. Apply to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3811

WANTED 1 single 4 lap scutcher with piano motion 1 pickering machine, 3 sets of drawing frames of 2 heads of 5 or 6 deliveries. Apply Box No. 866 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3809

WANTED our advertisement of 2nd. Persons receiving our papers must reply IMMEDIATELY 10 already selected. 24 vacancies still open for Members. Apply with anna stamp, to NEW-ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, DELHI 3810

YOUNG bachelor of good education and in comfortable circumstances desires acquaintance of some well educated business girl (Indian or Eurasian) with a view to matrimony. Apply to Box "M", c/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3808

WANTED English knowing clerks for cotton purchase work up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms, stating experience, age, caste, etc., to Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3812

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for about 4 months, pay Rs.25 per mensem, free quarters, and travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating qualifications, age, and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. S Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 2510

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.." c/e Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H.P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, and torpedo body, 4-seated with hood, 4-cylinders, Zenith Carburrattor, thermo-syphon water-cooled. Artillery wheels with Dunlop tyres 860 x 90 m.m. Car open to inspection after 6 p.m. daily at SIAMAK, SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA. 2506

AUCTION SALE.—Of TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS in East Street, Poona. Messrs. HAJICASSIM LUDHA and SON, will sell by public auction on SUNDAY 20th SEPTEMBER 1914, at 9 a.m., the following bungalows, at the premises.
No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines (opposite Ducket and Co.)
No. 2409 (East Street occupied by Ducket and Co.)
For further particulars apply to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA and SON.
Government and Public Auctioneers 70, Main Street, Poona. 3763

TO BE LET

TO BE LET Ground floor of "PATEL HOUSE" 4, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, commanding a charming sea view, with large compound on either side of the House, a big Verandah 100ft., by 8ft., 4 bed rooms, a big Drawing and Dining Room, tiled flooring, latest sanitary arrangements, electric light, motor garage, etc., Apply Within. 3787

NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND DISTRICT JUDGE AT QUETTA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND OF THE SIND AND BALUCHISTAN BANK, LTD., AND THE FRONTIER AGENCY, LTD., IN LIQUIDATIO

THE CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANIES are required on or before the 30th day of September 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to SETH SHIAWAKSHAW PHEROZESHAW, the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, at QUETTA, of the said COMPANIES, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, or by his attorneys, or Pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts and claims at the COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT & DISTRICT JUDGE OF QUETTA, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are admitted or proved.
The 30th day of September 1914, at 11 o'clock at QUETTA is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
Dated the 31st August 1914.
(Sd.) A. McCONAGHEY,
Lt.-Col.
Political Agent & District Judge,
Quetta-Pishin. 3770

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that the business in COAL-TAR DYES which he is doing is on his own account and in his own name.
E. A. GOLL.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. 3800

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	"	Muttra	"	8.45
23.20	"	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48	"	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18	"	Ferozepore Cantonment	"	22.12
8.56	"	Lahore Cantonment West	"	20.32
11.17	"	Wazirabad	"	17.50
14. 0	"	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49	"	Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50	"	Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10	"	Nowahera	"	9.47
20.13	"	Peshawar Cantonment	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*		Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	"	Meerut Cantonment	"	2.11
3.27	"	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7.26	"	Ambala Cantonment †	Dep.	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.		Arr.	20.45
10.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Dep.	19.30
			Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	13.10

* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from the 10th to the 17th instant both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1914. 3791

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed that owing to our European Staff having been called for war we have decided to close our Bombay Branch from the 15th instant, but our Calcutta Branch will continue as usual under the management of the undersigned.
F. LEGRAND,
The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 11th September, 1914. 3807

NOTICE.

LOST—A dog (female) on Monday last. Description: Fox Terrier, all white, tail cut short, leather collar on, answers to the name "NELLY." The finder will be rewarded; forward it on to the undersigned at 57 Gun Carriage Street, Lower Colaba.
JULIUS BRAGANZA.

AUCTION SALE.

VED & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF USEFUL JEWELLERY AND HIGH CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), MESSRS. VED AND CO., will sell by public Auction at their rooms at 34, Church Gate Street, Fort,
High Class furniture such as English oak and black wood almiras rich velvet, tapestry lined drawing room suites, writing and dressing tables, teak and blackwood marble top tables, Singapore cane sofas and low chairs, cane easy chairs, cane tiffin baskets, cupboards, book cases, single and double door almiras tile top teapoys, lady's tables, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, revolving book cases phonographs, records vases.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 English piano by Collard and Collard.
1 socks making machine.
1 lot assorted books.
1 fancy carved oak and blackwood almira of splendid design.
1 folding canvas suit of 8 pieces most convenient for deck officers.
Watches.—six 14 carat gold watches for ladies, makers Dragh and Enso.
Jewellery.—1 rose ring set with Emeralds and Diamonds.
1 nose ring set with Pearls.
4 Pearl bangles.
1 pair of Diamond and Rubies earings.
1 Diamond collar button.
1 Pearl collar button.
1 pokras ring.
1 Emerald ring.
1 Oliver Typewriting machine.
1 Pathisalon model machine No. 3 strong motor and 6 records.
3 large orginal carpets.
24 Gents assorted felt hats quite new.
The property is on view and is open to private offers.
VED AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 14th Sept. 1914

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONAFIDE AUCTION.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH SEPT. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

ON TUESDAY the 15th Sept. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY will sell by Public Auction without reserve and to the highest biddier at their offices at 53 Medows Street (first floor next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram Jewellers) the valuable household and office teak and blackwood substantial furniture such as rich tapestry bind, drawing room, suits of sofas, and chairs, marble top tables, single and double almirahs, tile teapoys, glass book cases, hatstands, screens, corner cabinets, writing tables, wall brackets, easy curzon and iow chairs, reclining sofa, phonographs with records, dressing tables, Persian carpets, large wooden box, Persian rug, knitted table cloth, Fox typewriter in perfectly good condition etc., etc. the property of N. GANKRODGERS Esq., and others.
The above is on view.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 14th Sept. 1914

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.

Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of the General Officer Commanding and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by

"THE PICTURESQUES"

assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.

New Songs!
New Dances!!
ew Business!!
Full Orchestra!!!!

Book the Date. Popular Prices

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

"MYSTERY OF ST. MARTIN'S RIDGE".

An Exclusive Right Film
IN FOUR PARTS
5,000 FEET 5,000

An extraordinarily interesting drama depicting the terrible revenge of a Mountain Maid.

AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
SANDHURST ROAD

The film is secured at enormous expense.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

Telephone No. 1266

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
24, 25, 26, September

Under the patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
On behalf of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL FUND
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
PRESENT
"THE MAGISTRATE"
The well-known farce by A. W. Pinero in 3 acts.

CAST.

Agatha Poskett	*Mrs. Street.*	Inspector Messiter	*Mr. Medley.*
Charlotte Verinder	*Miss Ginn*	Isidore	*Mr. Sharpe.*
Beattie	*Mrs. Worgan*	Sergeant Lugg	*Mr. Hastings.*
Popham	*Miss Warden*	Wyke	*Mr. Aitken.*
Capt. Horace Vale	*Mr. Hardy, I.C.S.*	Constable Harris	*Mr. Hunt.*
Colonel Lukyn	*Capt. Simpson.*	Mr. Bullamy	*Mr. Dodds.*
Cis. Farringdon	*Mr. Hughes.*	Mr. Poskett	*Mr. Binning.*
Achille Blond	*Mr. Berey.*	Mr. Wonnington	*Mr. Sharpe.*

AT 9-30 P. M. EACH EVENING.

The refreshment bars will be run by a party of ladies and gentlemen. Contributions of wines, spirits, cigarettes, cigars, or sweets should be notified to D. B. Binning, Gool Mansions.
Box Office Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Our Grand Holiday Programme.
THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS
A Magnificent Drama—6,000 Feet Long.
6 Parts—Exclusive.
THE STORY OF A CRIME NAPOLEON.
Produced by the Aquila Co., famous for their thrilling dramas. Crowded with excitement and beautifully photographed. Embodying all those artistic touches that lift a film above the ordinary.
WAR CARTOONS. By Frank Leah.
Containing Portraits of famous War Personalities and a Map of Liege.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.
On Friday, Saturday & Sunday Prize Shows—5 to 6-30 (S.T.)
Valuable prizes given away.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Churchgate Street.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Batavia	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GWALIOR RACES.
With the sanction of the
STEWARDS WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB
And with the approval of
H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA,
the Gwalior Autumn Meeting 1914
Is ABANDONED, owing to the war.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11.

Ferinze	Giovani	Genoa Aug. 25
Surada	Bishop	Rangoon Aug. 28

Sept. 12.

Malwa	Thompson	Sydney Aug. 22
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Aug. 11
Leicestershire	Birkett	Rangoon Sept. 5
Ferrara	Feathers	Abadon Sept. 5

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18.

Malwa	Thompson	London

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

S.S. Kuchattan for Liverpool etc,

S. S. Ferinze:—The Rubattino Line steamer Ferinze, 2,322 tons, Captain M. Giounni, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa which port she had left on Aug. 25. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Surada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Surada 3,400 tons Captain W. Y. Bishop, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon which port she had left on Aug. 28 with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Malwa:—The P and O. S. N. Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A. Thompson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney which port she had left on Aug. 22 with a general cargo 2 cabin, and 7 deck passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she had left on Sept. 11 with mails a general cargo, 10 cabin, and 178 deck passengers.

S. S. Leicestershire:—The steamer Leicestershire, 5,034 tons, Captain F. W. Birkett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon which port she had left on Sept. 5 with ballast.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 770 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan which port she had left on Sept. 5 with ballast 3 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Malwa, 5,094 tons, Captain A. Thompson, will sail to-day for London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, September 12.

V. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER		CAPT.	AGENTS
2	Sardar	Oakerjt	P. G. S. N. & Co
4	Frinze	Genoa	G. Ferraro
5	Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Jelunga	Lewis	F. M. & Co
7	Othello	Lalverance	J. F. & Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
14	Linga	Cutbush	M. v. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Saterngi		G. Mahomed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld
Sabarmati		Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld

M. W. D. D.

Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co	N. F. N. F

P. D. H. W.

Netravati		Ahubaker	B. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co	
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co	
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co	
Arankola	Alexandor	M. M. & Co	
Angora	Learmount	M. M. & Co.	
Aratoon Apear	Walton	The Bombay & Co	
Blake	Hill		
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co	
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Soostri.	
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.	
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co	
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co	
Ballarat	Hanson	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & C	
Charkata	Macladyen	M. M. & C	
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co	
City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co	
Liswara	Ramage	M. M. & Co	
Dewa	Evans		
Euryalus	Bignold	M. M. & Co	
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co	
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co	
Egra	Chiwas	M. M. & Co.	
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager	
Fulala	Cave	M. M. & Co	
Firenze	Giounni	Rubattino Line	
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co	
Gryfevale	Steel	J. F. & Co	
Havidar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co	
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co	
Hesperoo	Sandaas	P. &O. S. N. Co	
Hejaz	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co	
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager	
Khichattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co.	
Kardenla	Monrad	B. & F. S. N. Co	
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co	
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co	
Leicestershire	Birkett		
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co	
Meteor	Rasmussen	W. & A. G & Co	
Okura	Fock	M. M. & Co	
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & eC	
Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. F. Compbtl	
Rona	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co	
Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & Co	
Rotenfels	M. Williams	Dock Manager	
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager	
Raja	McLennan	T. M. & Co	
Rance	Wright	T. M. & Co	
Stephnotes	Robinson	A. & Co	
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. Y. & Co	
Subedar	Crebhin	They & Co	
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co	
Taroba	Adembrook	M. M. & Co	
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co	
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co	
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co	
Uriana	Tallent	M. & Co	
Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co	
Vaidura	Bova	J. F. & Co	
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co	
Warturn	Thompson	Dock Manager	

EMPLOYEES OF FIRMS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In supporting the letters of "M. L. O" and "Mercantile Clerk" that appeared in the issues of 7th and 10th instant I have to point out that a majority of people in Bombay are entirely subsisting on the salaries they draw, and, if the firms were to dismiss a number of them by giving them only a month's notice, (according as they say "to law,") the poor clerks will be left quite helpless.

I have to bring to the notice of the Government a still more pathetic case. A German firm doing business largely in India dismissed a number of their clerks at the very outset of the war. They retained a small number on reduction of salary by 25 per cent. Many of these retained received notices soon after 15 days only. And I am afraid that the period of notice will still be reduced or it may be that the remaining clerks will be dismissed all of a sudden.

When we consider these facts we see that the clerks are paid for the actual service they render, and when they are out of employment and are exposed to great hardships their employers will forsake them. The position of such clerks can better be imagined than described.

Under these circumstances will our benign Government take necessary measures to improve the conditions of the poor clerks who are thus the sufferers and have been placed in a very critical position! is the humble prayer of

A DIRECT SUFFERER.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The depression in the bay has developed into a storm of slight intensity and appears to be moving slowly in the west-north-westerly direction towards the Madras coast. Rainfall has been confined mainly to the Peninsula and Lower Burma.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Orissa, Chota Nagpur east, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast; local in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India west, Central Provinces, Mysore and southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, east United Provinces, Central Punjab, Kashmir and east Baluchistan.

The chief falls are:—Victoria Point one and half inches; Moulmein and Diamond Island two, Saugor Island one; Balsore four; False Point two; Cuttack, Lahore, Bikanir, Udaipur, Amraoti, Seoni one; Indore Sholapure, Parbhani one and half; Raichur three; Mercara, Mangalore, Calicut, Negapatam, Cuddalore, Madras Kurnool one; Gopalpur one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in east of Hyderabad, Central Provinces and on north Madras coast.

Arabian Sea report:—The mail steamer reports normal monsoon conditions between Aden and Bombay.

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The slight storm from bay has crossed the Coast to the north of Vizagapatam and a depression is forming over Gujarat. Rainfall has accordingly been abundant in the Peninsula but very scanty in Northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India West West Central Provinces, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and the east coast of Peninsula; local in Burma, West Rajputana, East Central Provinces, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, North-west United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, and Gujarat.

Principal amounts:—Bassein one inch Saugor Island one and a half, Balasore four, Cuttack one and a half, Rajkot two, Amraoti one and a half, Bombay five, Ratnagiri and Karwar two, Marmagoa one and a half, Malegaon and Bijapur one, Sholapur two, Parbhani one, the Hyderabad Deccan two, Cocanada and Calingapatam one, Waltair three.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Central India, South Hyderabad and east of the Central Provinces.

Indian Ocean Report:—The pressure has fallen and conditions become more favourable for the Arabian Sea monsoon.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 12th of September 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hrmdty. 8. A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	92.0	80.9	74	..	9.00	—0.01
Do. (8th)	92.8	82.5	75	..	?	?
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	91.5	83.2	83	..	?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.3	80.8	66	..	9.52	4.95
Rawalpindi	88.8	70.2	78	..	21.00	0.07
Lahore	91.3	76.2	87	.109	17.19	2.92
Sirsa	92.2	74.5	77	..	15.80	..
Ambala	93.7	75.1	85	..	20.32	—2.28
Delhi	91.4	..	85	..	15.84	—2.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.6	79.8	73	..	28.07	0.78
Mainpuri	93.6	79.4	85	..	18.05	—3.49
Jhansi	93.3	78.0	74	..	22.59	—8.82
Cawnpore	94.4	78.9	81	..	24.10	—5.00
Allahabad	94.8	78.5	68	..	34.45	3.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobabad	95.3	81.8	69	..	4.43	2.19
Karachi	85.3	79.6	82	..	6.21	0.21
Ajmer	93.6	77.3	80	..	14.70	—3.23
Jaipore	89.2	75.7	75	0.08	22.35	2.06
Kotah	94.6	80.0	80	..	21.88	—2.24
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.6	77.0	84	0.18	10.69	—1.82
Dwarka	85.3	78.7	86	..	14.73	—1.35
Veraval	84.1	76.8	91	..	21.96	—4.03
Rajkot	84.6	76.3	92	0.04	25.58	2.27
Bhavnagar Para	86.4	75.8	95	0.60	39.18	12.62
Surat	86.3	76.6	98	0.21	44.31	8.49
Ahmedabad	86.6	76.1	94	0.43	37.32	10.90
Deesa	92.1	76.2	85	0.04	25.00	3.44
Neemuch	89.1	73.2	93	..	25.01	0.40
Indore	82.1	72.1	95	1.34	23.62	—1.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	75.8	83	..	43.59	—3.36
Saugor	86.2	73.0	86	0.26	30.19	—8.27
Hoshangabad	89.7	74.9	83	0.11	42.35	1.2
Khandwa	81.8	75.0	93	..	24.92	0.68
Akola	87.0	75.1	87	0.00	19.67	—4.77
Amraoti	85.8	74.6	95	1.04	23.66	—1.97
Nagpur	89.4	74.6	77	0.86	34.72	—4.10
Chanda	84.9	73.4	96	0.22	31.76	—10.48
Raipur	86.2	75.6	88	0.28	37.52	—2.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	81.1	84	0 38	61.58	—1.68
Ratnagiri	83.3	75.1	85	0.50	110 54	20.59
Mormugao	84.2	76.2	91	0.38	101 17	19.87
Karwar	83.7	75.8	89	0.62	133 62	27.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.3	72.1	87	0.15	20.25	5.18
Ahmednagar	88.8	70.5	88	0.16	12.39	—2.01
Poona	83.2	71.3	92	0.02	25.79	8.41
Sholapur	89.3	70.8	88	1.56	20.19	1.75
Bijapur	88.5	70.8	86	0.24	?	?
Belgaum	76.6	67.5	93	0.04	74.57	39.16
Aurangabad	87.7	71.3	91	0.25	19.55	—0.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.1	73.5	93	0.27	45.28	13.88
Hyderabad	77.9	70.9	95	0.61	32.27	11.93
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.0	73.0	91	1.08	127 90	24.53
Calicut	82.3	74.4	95	1.06	89.82	5.34
Cochin	85.5	74.7	88	0.57	68.81	1.17
Colombo	87.1	76.5	86	0.39	17.78	—0.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.1	78.2	83	..	19.87	—0.34
Bellary	91.0	72.5	73	0.26	5.58	—2.30
Cuddapah	94.1	73.5	81	0.32	13.43	—2.45
Madras	93.3	74.0	91	1.02	17.37	4.43
Bangalore	85.8	67.5	89	0.06	10.79	—4.53
Coimbator	91.7	71.2	73	..	2.86	—1.81
Trichinopoly	96.2	79.6	68	..	7.03	—1.60
Negapatam	90.3	77.6	91	0.90	9.03	0.28

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, September 11th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.765 inches
Temperature of Air	83.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.807 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum do. do.	78.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	206 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.07 inches.
Total fall during month	0.01 "
Total fall during year	61.61 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0.14 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 1.09in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 1.18in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and generally in defect elsewhere; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in Central India West; Bhuj has had 0.18in., Veraval 0.13in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.60in., Surat 0.21in., Ahmedabad 0.43in. and Indore 1.34in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0.26in., Hoshangabad 0.11in., Amraoti 1.04in., Nagpur 0. 86in., Chanda 0.22in. and Raipur 0.28in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.38in., Ratnagiri 0.50in., Mormugao 0.33in., and Karwar 0.62in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and fairly general in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.15in., Ahmednagar 0.16in., Sholapur 1.56in., Bijiapur 0.24in., Aurangabad 0.25in., Nizamabad 0.27in. and Hyderabad 0.61in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been considerable increase of rainfall in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces but a considerable decrease in Gujarat and north-west India, while in the United Provinces precipitation has entirely ceased. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and the south Coromandel coast and in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, fairly general in Kathiawar, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, and local in the north Punjab, west Rajputana and Central India West. Conditions continue favourable for rainfall in the Peninsula.

Nearly general is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, fairly general rain in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, the Central Provinces and on the Coromandel coast, local rain in Gujarat and Central India West, and some showers in Kathiawar.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Moldavia which left Aden at midnight on the 6th experienced till Long 51 deg. E. light or gentle variable wind, till Long. 58 deg. E. moderate to fresh south-westerly wind, moderate or considerable sea and swell and till arrival yesterday afternoon moderate westerly wind, following sea and swell. Skies were cloudy or over-cast from Long 58 deg. E. and there was light rain or rainsqualls at Long. 61 deg., 62deg. and 66deg. E. Winds are nearly normal in strength in the Arabian sea.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th September 1914 was 29.953 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
S	12	m 3 41	24 10	12	m 8 58	21 4
		3 2a	24 8		9 27a	18 5
Sun	13	m 4 45	24 4	13	m 10 18	22 2
		3 57a	23 7		10 41a	18 10
M	14	m 6 16	24 4	14	m 1 19a	22 0
		5 27a	23 2			
Tu	15	m 7 53	24 11	15	m 0 21	18 10
		7 14a	23 7		2 23a	21 1
W	16	m 8 52	25 11	16	m 1 45	18 8
		8 37a	24 7		3 8a	19 11
Th	17	m 9 35	26 10	17	m 2 43	17 5
		9 32a	25 11		3 43a	18 7
F	18	m 10 12	27 9	18	m 3 30	16 7
		10 20a	27 4		4 16a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 12	(Saturday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 45m.
" 13	(Sunday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 43m.
" 14	(Monday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 15	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 16	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 41m.
" 17	(Thursday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 18	(Friday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 39m.

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th. 11h 18 3m. p.m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 23-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th, 10.6h, p.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 13th, 14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 13th Sept. 1913	June 1st to 13th Sept. 1912
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	5 29	66 87	65 44	48 41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	4 40	67 81	76 14	52 57
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	4 10	69 73	75 35	52 22
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	.. ..	..	79 10	52 21

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	4,450
Imports	1,000
American Middling	6 pence
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 11th.

Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	26,000
" Imports	16,000
" Stock	867,000

BANK OF ENGLAND,

London Thursday, September 10th

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following result.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	47,500,000	Dec.	300,000
Public Deposits ..	24,400,000	"	4,300,000
Other do. ..	130,700,000	"	3,100,000
Govt. Securities ..	25,700,000	"	2,300,000
Other Securities ..	116,900,000	"	4,900,000
Notes and Gold ..	30,700,000	"	200,000

The Bank Reserve is 20% of the liabilities.

Delayed in transmission.

London September 10th,

SUGAR.

(Delayed in transmission)

Silver	25
White Java Sugar	24/3 London
Rubber	2/9
Paid into the Bank of England	£1,213,000

MONEY MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

London, Sept. 12th.

Paid into the Bank of England	£ 135,000
Bar Silver Spot	25 3-16
Bills on Calcutta	Rs, 30,000 at 1-3 31-32

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 12.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	Nil
Imports	4,000

Spot Prices unchanged.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, September 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 months	3⅛
" Indian " 6 months	3⅛
Interest day to day to loan	2⅜
" 7 day market loans	3
Freight of Coal Cardiff	10
Kar chi Barley Buyers	28

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 12th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,25,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	Not received.
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	13,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Stock	81,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,000
East Indian Actual Export	200
East Indian Imports	4,000
American Afloat	5,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	21,000

BOMBAY MARKET.

The Banks and markets are closed to-day for a Public Holiday (Parsi New Year's Day)

BULLION

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 10th September 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	65*	73,100
B. B. & C. I. Railway	62	72,946

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The rate for Spot Egyptians F. G. F. in Liverpool has been reduced 15 points and now stands at 8.00. The stock of Cotton in Liverpool is 867,000 bales against 568,000 bales at the same time last year.

The local market is closed. The nominal rate for good Broach is Rs. 209-10.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	305 Bales.
Wheat	3,029 Cwts.
Linseed	595 "
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil. "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	217 "
Castorseed	Nil. "
Rice	822 "
Myrabolams	Nil. "
Cotton seed	4,296 "
Mowrassed	618 "
Gram	1,573 "
Jowar	Nil. "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	Nil. "

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Steurns' Wine of Coca Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

WHY THEY HAVE NOT OPPOSED THE WAR.

There were until the last fortnight some ingenuous idealists who imagined that the great Socialist parties of France and Germany would make a war between the countries impossible. For them the events in the last crowded days have been a rude awakening, says Mr. Dudley Ward in the "Daily Chronicle" of Aug. 12. Never, it is hardly any exaggeration to say, since the war of 1870, has there been a moment when war was less desired by either country. In Germany, at least, it was not the Social Democrats alone who were opposed to it; there was not a single party that did not desire peace.

What then was the cause for the utter impotence of the Socialists, for the collapse of their influence under conditions which one would have thought most favourable for its exercise? The explanation is comparatively simple. At the last moment the Socialists, like every other party, and, indeed, like the Government itself, were swept off their feet by the military party. From the moment it became known in Germany that Russia was mobilising, not against Austria alone, but on the German frontier as well, the whole control of German policy passed into military hands. The Chancellor and the Foreign Office were themselves powerless; still less was there time or opportunity for the public to exercise its influence. All that the public were told was that the country had been tricked by Russia, that while the Kaiser at the personal request of the Tsar was still intervening in Vienna in the cause of peace. Russia was hurrying on its mobilisation with the intent of attacking Germany before its own defences were ready.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE.

Against this even the Social Democrats were powerless. They themselves had no other information on which to base their judgment, and, such is the hatred of the reactionary, autocratic Tsardom that if Russia were determined to attack Germany there was hardly a Social Democrat in the country who was not willing to take up arms at once. Against the Austrian Note to Servia they had protested from the start. Against the Austrian declaration of war they had held crowded meetings of protest in every town and city in Germany. But an attack from the side of Russia was a different matter.

Russia in the eyes of Germany, in the eyes of Social Democrats, no less than in the eyes of all other parties, stands for rampant barbarism ready at any moment to sweep over their land and destroy the culture which the Socialists themselves shared with all their fellow countrymen. There was no time to think or to test evidence. In their eyes it was not a dynasty or a system of government that was in danger, it was their civilisation itself.

On the morning of that fateful meeting of the Reichstag in which Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg asked for supplies to carry on the war and announced the German invasion of Belgium, a meeting of the central committee of the Socialists was held to discuss the attitude of the party towards the vote of supplies. Three-quarters of the committee voted in favour of accepting the demands without opposition, and in the Reichstag later in the day supplies were voted without a single Socialist vote being raised in opposition.

FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND.

I had talked on the same day with several influential Socialist members. "What," they asked me, "are we to do? Against a war with France we would have protested to the end. But when Russia attacks us, our own followers would have deserted us at once. The workers, although the war will fall on them more heavily than on all others, will oppose Russia to a man." From the few Socialists to whom I spoke after the English declaration of war on the evening of the same day I heard the same, and an even greater bitterness against the action of England. How is it possible, they said, that England, the land of liberty and of constitutionalism, can turn traitor to civilisation and take the bloodstained hands of an autocrat against us?

This was the opinion of the common man. No trace of the "mad dog" with which the rabid section of our Press is insulting an honourable, if misguided, people. But a horror, and almost awe, that even England, the country of their ideals, had gone over to the side of barbarism. They were, of course, mistaken, but it does not make the tragedy of this war less horrible.

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(ANANG VILAS.)

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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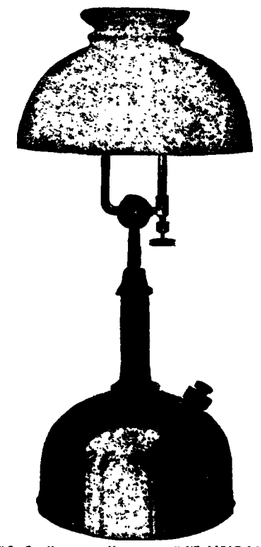

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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POONA RACES.

NINTH MEETING: TENTH DAY

REFRESHER WINS W. I. STAKES.

(By our Racing Representative.)

The Parsee New Year holiday tempted quite a big contingent from Bombay to put in a week-end at Poona, and the usual clock-work patrons having also mustered in full force, in spite of the ominous aspect of the weather conditions in Bombay, a large gathering assembled at the race-course to witness the Western India Stakes, the Aral Champion Plate, and other interesting events of which the card was comprised.

With Spring Daisy out of the way, the residue would have provided quite an interesting race in the Sydney Plate. Although the majority of them can boast of a pedigree of sorts, apart from Spring Daisy, there was not a race horse amongst the lot. And it would require a good deal of delving into past archives of handicapping, to produce a parallel where such a disparity existed between the top-weight and the rest. Three stone seven pounds between the best and second best!—practically half a hundred weight. And upwards of three-quarters of a hundred weight, or nine pounds more than a Bengal maund, between the top weight and bottom-weight. And yet the same Spring Daisy was made a hack of in the Lamington Plate on August 22, by both Friendship and pelt at a difference in weights of only 27 lbs. and 19 lbs. respectively. On Saturday Spring Daisy won with good deal to spare, but as any further deductions might lead on to more farcical conclusions, it had better rest at this.

The jockey Fahad's hands must be beginning to lose their cunning. He has in the past given us many samples of his ability to ride patient, well-timed races, and his handling of Investment in the second division of the Novice Plate on August 22 and in the second division of the Paddock Plate on September 2, seems to suggest he must have deteriorated as a jockey, and it is unfortunate Brown's services were not available a little earlier in the day to shake up Investment's latent racing virtue which were apparently lying dormant only waiting for the opportunity. Nawabzada, a stable-mate, under the capable pilotage of a "native," dead-heated with him for premier honours in the second division of the Kharakwasla Plate. Investment with only a pound or two his favour, disposed of Saood and Royalist comfortably on Saturday, though he could make no impression on these ponies on the two former occasions referred to. Cardiff put up a most disappointing performance in this race after his previous attractive displays. He is one of the best looking arab ponies on the track, and this sudden decadence is much to be regretted. Saood is an unlucky pony, having run very consistently and it is to be hoped he will soon meet with the success he deserves.

There was a lot of elated prattling about Ros Comain's performance in winning the Ganeshkind Plate with 8st 7lbs up, in 1 min 14 4/5 secs last Wednesday, and all sorts of hysterical conceits were indulged in regarding the possibilities in store for Mr. R. R. S's speedy little horse. What then can be said of Lakme's victory in the September Plate? With 9st. 6lbs. she covered the allotted six furlongs without being squeezed in 1 min 14 secs dead. If a line is taken through Ros Comain, Orapesa, Polish, etc. we are compelled to admit that Lakme stands out by herself as a sprinter and bar the shouting the Metropolitan is all over provided Capt. Hilliard's mare keeps well. Without in the least wishing to depreciate the merits of Lakme, we imagine a screw has worked loose somewhere to interfere with the smooth running of the machinery. "Scots Wa Hae," Bombay's distinguished "form" specialist, who bases his calculations mainly on the time test, and is a careful and accurate recorder, returned the time for the Ganeshkind Plate at 1 min 13 2/5 secs 1 2/5 seconds faster than the official return. As "Wa Hae's" clocking makes results accord pretty well with the commonsense view of the matter, it is almost safe to assume the official watch is liable to error. Sparrow Hawk's 1 min 51 3/5 secs in the Lanowli Plate was another obvious discrepancy in the official time return. These official times returns when recorded incorrectly are often the undoing of tote investors, and if the delicate operation cannot be performed efficiently and reliably, it would be better not to publish a result, and let the spectator bear the sole responsibility. Paul Pry again ran a good race. Mr. Kelso's old retriever is exceptionally well, and appears to be the only one of Byramji's string that is anything like himself. The remainder might be packed up at once to acclimatize in Calcutta.

When Alwar compounded in the Muscat Plate on September 5th we said he was likely to give a better account of himself over a shorter course, and he just managed to squeak home in the first division of the Kharakwasla Plate a short head in front of Newmarket. Taken all round it was a stupid false-run race, Grequa, Salisbury, Lot, Mulberry, Beethoven, and Aye Aye Sir, all running behind their previous form, and there will be a few upsets later on if this running is taken any notice of.

Hamara was the only absentee from the big race of the day, the Western India Stakes. The result was a great tribute to Jimmy Robinson's training capabilities, and although Refresher has a long brilliant record in the past, he has never been so fit and well as Robinson has succeeded in getting him at present. Handicappers have invariably treated Refresher with sentimental leniency owing to his having managed to come under the pony standard of measurement. He is a little 'un but so is Tompion, and to Mr. Goculdas's eternal credit, he has always abstained from racing this little prodigy to any great extent under his crushing pony burthens. He still gallops as freely and light-heartedly as a two-year-old, and his performance in winning the Western India stakes with consummate ease in the sensational time of 2 min. 8 4/5 secs has never been equalled and in all probability will never be excelled. The rest of the field were not disgraced, but at the weights were hopelessly outclassed. Mayfowl looked well, but on the light-side, Dalmatia ran bang up to the top of her form in running where she did, for she seems to be incapable of getting more than a mile, and the fight she put up with Mathchlook for second place was a very capable performance. It was a splendid race, and Mr. Goculdas is to be congratulated on the success which he achieved and which he so well deserves.

Additional interest was added this year to the Arab Champion Plate to enable the claims of Nakib and Dhaman to the coveted distinction to be settled once for all. Purity, with his light impost of 7st. 11lbs. fluked the race last year, much in the same manner that Young Salnnic appropriated the title in 1910. Otherwise the event has been hitherto of little racing import to the public, for the issue has invariably been a foregone conclusion, the prize being duly awarded to the acknowledged champion after he had indulged in a triumphal walk-over, accompanied by a small bodyguard who engaged in a scuffle amongst themselves for the second and third money. This year Nakib was known to be well, and with Dhaman at the top of his form a homeric struggle was anticipated which was abundantly realised. The head margin in favour of Nakib which decided the issue was so trivial, it would be impossible for the most discriminating judge of racing to pronounce with confidence that it really was representative of superiority, and as Ruiz is a stronger finisher than Brown the ounce or two in favour of Nakib last Saturday might easily be attributable to this. Both jockeys gave a splendid exhibition of artistic race-riding: both horses struggled to the death as only breedy ones can: and a better race all round has never been witnessed on the Poona Race Course. But which in the better of the two over the Race course and a distance with 9st. 3lbs. has not yet been proved with any degree of certainty. Quite a lot of money was showered on Purity and Huzaz: the latter ran a great race and if he goes on as he is doing it will be impossible to gainsay his right to seriously dispute the title of champion, but which he was this year incapable of doing.

The board informed us that Brown carried one pound extra on Clarenceux in the Arab Flying Plate: the result of the race indicated that this extra weight was augmented by a further eighteen pounds. For where Harry Johnson was, Clarenceux should have been, as indicated by his run in the Matheran Plate. Clarenceux's display was most disconcerting and has dissipated to rags all the calculations of Tote investors based on his previous performances and the weight alloted by the handicapper. Zammil rode a dashing finish on Harry Johnson and just got the better of his stable companion Tulwar by a neck who was very much fancid for the race.

Ace of Hearts deservedly won a popular victory in the Talegaon Plate. Mr. Nanji's game little pony has been a consistent performer this Poona season, but being a little troubled with the slows in getting into his stride and settling down, suffers materially in the scrimmages which take place when the field turns into the straight. Bravo only failed to get up by a head, and his form in this race fully justifies the comments we made on his execrable display in the Dhond Plate on August 15, in spite of the few pounds pull in the weights he was favoured with.

We are very much indebted to Major Hughes for providing a press box on the Stand. It is most conveniently situated straight behind the Judge's box, and an excellent view of the proceedings is now obtainable with the greatest comfort.

The results were as follows:—

SYDNEY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Lieut.-Col. G. Moore's SPRING DAISY, 12-12, Brown 1
Capt. Meynell's MILLER'S DAUGHTER, 8-11, Southall 2
Capt. Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's FRIENDSHIP, 9-5, Hill 3
Also Ran:—Pelt, 8-8, Tomsfield, 8-0, First Choice, 7-2, Goldfinch, 6-7.
The Race:—Tomsfield led out from Pelt. At the half-mile the order was Pelt, Friendship, First Choice, Miller's Daughter, Spring Daisy. At the bend Friendship went to the front attended by Spring Daisy. Down the straight Spring Daisy came away and won easily by 2½ lengths—1½—1½.
Time.—1 min. 18 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid: Win Rs. 21-8, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 29-8.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 5,390. Place Rs. 4,780.

KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—2nd Division.—7 furlongs

Messrs. Mahamed A. Nanji and Mahomed Jamal's NAWABZADA, 9-5, Native* 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's INVESTMENT, 8-5, Brown* 1
*Dead Heat.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth' ROYALIST, 8-13, Ruiz 3
Also Ran:—Saood 9-3, American Spot, 9-3, Cardiff 9-2, Khailan 8-0, Alman 7-12, Kaiumers 7-7, Sayel 7-6, Jemadar 7-5.
The Race:—Saood and Investment showed up first, followed by Khailan and Royalist. At the bend Nawabzada and Investment dead-heated—1½—1½.
Time.—1 min. 40 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 139-8 and Rs. 35-8. Places Rs. 64, Rs. 29, Rs. 17-8.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 8,550. Place Rs. 10,850.

SEPTEMBER PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Capt. Hilliard's LAKME, 9-6, A. Fergusson 1
Mr. Kelso's PAUL PRY, 10-5, Hill* 2
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 9-6, Purtoosingh* 2
*Dead Heat.
Mr. R. R. S.'s LITHOSIAN, 9-9, Brown 4
Also Ran:—Borgie, 7-13, Veera (late Eagle Bird) 7-0.
The Race:—Impecunious and Veera led out with Paul Pry last. At the half-mile Veera was leading, followed by Impecunious, Lakme, Lithosian and Borgie. At the bend Paul Pry with Lakme on the outside ran up to Impecunious and from the distance Lakme came away and won by 3 lengths—dead-heat second and third—¾.
Time.—1 min. 14 secs.
Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 35-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 11-8.

KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Division 1.—7 furlongs.

Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's ALWAR, 8-7, Zammil 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s NEW MARKET, 8-1, Brown 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's KAISER, 8-5, Purtoosingh 3
Also Ran:—Salisbury, 9-4, Grequa, 9-2, Lot, 8-10, Mulberry, 8-5, Beethoven, 8-4, Arabian Spot, 8-3, The Tetrach, 8-2, Aye Aye Sir, 7-11, Present, 7-8, Malayab, 7-8.
The Race:—New Market, Kaiser and Arabian Spot were first away at the five furlongs Arabian Spot was second and Present third. At the three furlongs Alwar came into prominence and racing down the straight with New Market won by a short head—¾—1.
Time.—1 min. 40 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 30-8, Rs. 17.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 9,100. Place Rs. 10,240.

WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—1¼ mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass' REFRESHER, 7-4, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 8-0, A. Hoyt 2
Mr. R. K. Sardar Singh and A. S. Oomer's DALMATIA, 9-2, Hill 3
Also Ran:—Mayfowl, 9-12, Jacamar, 8-12, Work Girl, 8-12, Hilarity, 8-10, Royal Sym, 8-9, Cherrywood, 8-8, Melliot, 7-12, Miss Drake, 6-12.
The Race:—Dalmatia held a slight lead from Refresher and Miss Drake, Jacamar close up. At the nine furlongs the order was Miss Drake, Refresher Jacamar, Dalmatia, Matchlock, Melliot. At the six furlongs Miss Drake still led, with Jacamar next, Refresher, Matchlock and Cherrywood close up. At the three furlongs Matchlock moved up third and at the bend Refresher went to the front, chased by Matchlock and Dalmatia, winning easily by 4½ lengths—1½—1.
Time.—2 min. 8 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 22.
Total Investments.—Win Rs. 11,580. Place Rs. 10,340.

ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—R. E. and distance.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradass' NAKIB, 9-3, Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S's DHAMAN, 9-3, Brown 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Huzaz, 7-11, Zammil ... 3
Also Ran:—Purity 8-12.
The Race:—At the start Nakib was slightly in front of Huzaz. Passing the stand, Purity was leading, which was increased to 2 lengths at the first bend, Dhaman and Huzaz together. At the nine furlongs Purity was four or five lengths in advance. By the time the seven furlongs was reached the field had closed up on Purity, the latter obligingly letting Nakib up on the rails. At the half-mile they were all running together. Down the straight Dhaman and Nakib had a great set to, the latter winning by a head—2½—6.
Time.—3 min. 7 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 40.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 9,100. Place Rs. 4,600.

ARAB FLYING PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 9-3, Zammil 1
Mr. G. K.'s TULWAR, 9-0, Ruiz 2
Mr. T. Harrison's MINERVA, 8-9, Sampson 3
Also Ran:—Nizam-ul-Mulk 10-4, Young Salanic 9-4, Clarenceux 7-13, (Cd. 8-0), Ajmer 7-12, Thabashir, 7-8, Welcome 7-3, (Cd. 7-10), Chester 7-3.
The Race:—Welcome led for a few strides and then Clemenceux went to the front followed closely by Thabashir, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Tulwar. At the bend Thabashir led from Nizam-ul-Mulk and down the straight Harry Johnson came through and won by a neck—1—neck.
Time.—1 min. 23 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 111. Places Rs. 28-8—24-8,—Rs. 35-8.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 9,530. Place Rs. 9,430.

TALEGAON PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-6, Zammil 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's BRAVO, 9-3, Bowley 2
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ABDUL AZIZ, 7-6, Mujeed 3
Also Ran:—Fado 7-2, Maidania 8-8, Bahlool 8-6, Tenebreuse 8-5, Mat-hat-baig 8-2, Hidalgo 8-0, Ben Hur 7-13, Zigomar 7-4.
The Race:—The fight was too bad to see much of the early running: Zigomar appeared to be leading from Hidalgo and Mat-hat-baig. At the bend Maidania was in front with Mat-hat-baig, Zigomar, Bahlool and Abdul Aziz close up. In the straight Ace of Hearts came through followed by Bravo, and after a close race the former won by a head—2¼—1½.
Time.—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 29, Rs. 23.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 14,140. Place Rs. 10,990.

ELEVENTH DAY.

To be run on Thursday, 17th September.)

The second entries which closed on Friday, 11th September are:—

THE DECCAN PLATE—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights:—

1st Entries 9.

10 Zemindar of Nazergunj's br e g Canberra (5 years)

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs:—

1st Entries 15.

16 Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Refresher 14-2 (aged).

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 28.

24 General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years).
25 Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (5 years).
26 Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome (aged.)

THE KHANDALA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs:—

1st Entries 46.

47 Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3 (6 years).
48 Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Sayel 13-1½ (aged.)
49 Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Puma 13-3½ (4 years.)
50 Captain S. S. Haynes g a h Arabian Spot 14-0 (6 years).
51 Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Vudhia 13-2½ (aged.)
52 Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miscer 14-0 (6 years)
53 Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai (4 years.)
54 Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph (6 years.)
55 Mr. M. Abdoola's b a h Wonderful (4 years.)
56 Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Sphere (4 years.)
57 Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor (4 years.)
58 Captain H. Meynell's ch a h Good Success 14-0 (aged.)
59 Mr. N. Ratanjee's b a h Meteor 13-2 (5 years.)
60 Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½ (4 years.)

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE—Distance 1 mile:—

1st Entries 19.

20 Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0.
21 Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sweden 13-3.

THE PUNCHESTOWN PLATE.—Distance about 2¾ miles:—

1st Entries 13.

14 Captain E. Corbould-Warren's b aus g "Laddie" (aged.)

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The racing proved disastrous to backers. Three rank outsiders and one second favourite came in duly. Two races were won by favourites.

SECOND AMATEUR PONY HURDLE.—Handicap, distance 1½ miles over 6 flights:—
Mr. Donetill's BLACKWELL 11-0 Mr. Edwards 1
Mr. Tanner's CARTRIDGE 10-12 Owner 2
Dr. Taylor's ENCORE 11-8 Mr. Roddick 3
Also Ran:—Strathroy 11-12, Money Down 9-13, Trafford 10-2, Margaret 9-0.
Betting:—Evens Encore, 5 to 1 Cartridge and Trafford, 10 to 1 Blackwell, eights Strathroy, longer prices the rest.
Totes Paid:—Rs. 128 for win, Rs. 22, 14 and 12 for places.
The Race:—A slow ran race. Blackwell led throughout and overstalling a challenge from Cartridge, won by 3 lengths, a short head between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—3mins.

BEHALA HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs:—
Mr. Hashim's SOPHOCLES 10-7, Murdison 1
Mr Ever's CAIMANS TREASURE 10-5, Owner 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MASTER ADVANCE 8-10, Bloss 3
Also Ran:—Wild Oats 9-10, Prince Charlie 9-4, Golden 8-11, Decamp 8-10, Rose Lawn 8-8.
Betting:—3 to 2 Sophocles, 7 to 2 Rose Lawn, 4 to 1 Prince Charlie, longer prices the rest.
Totes Paid:—Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 15, 29 and 54 for places.
The Race:—Rose Lawn was badly left Sophocles, lay handy all the way and coming on at the proper time, won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1min. 17secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP NO 1—Distance 6 furlongs:—
Mr. Scaramanga's MERLO 9-8, Owner 1
Capt. Liddell's LITTLE FERGUS 10-0, Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Ballantyne's FARTHING BUN 10-5, Mr. Evers 3
Also Ran:—Longreach 10-10, Frank 9-10, Sincerity 9-9, Larkspur 9-5.
Betting:—4 to 5 Little Fergus, 3 to 1 Merlo, 5 to 1 Farthing Bun, longer prices the rest.
Totes. Paid:—Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 11, 11 and 13 for places.
The Race:—Frank and Sincerity led for three furlongs, then Merlo forged ahead and despite a hot challenge from Little Fergus won by 1½ lengths, a short head between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1min. 20secs.

THE PARK PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs:—
Mr. Das's SIDONIO 7-13, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT 8-4, Williamson 2
Messrs. Chak and Sarnam's MAORIKING 8-13, Crowden 3
Also Ran:—Blue Duck 9-13, May Kenley 9-6, Tarfoot 8-13, Maud 8-2, Rupert 7-7, Dark Lady 7-0, Cantata 7-0.
Betting:—Evens May Kenley, fours Maoriking, sixes Simons Light, longer prices the rest.
Totes Paid:—Rs. 102 for win, Rs. 33, 22 and 19 for places.
The Race:—After a long delay the ponies were despatched level, May Kenley was very prominent when all of a sudden she was stopped owing to some other ponies boring and bumping her Simon's Light seemed to be winning when Sidonia came with a wet sail and won by ¾ lengths, ½ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1min. 4 4/5secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP No. 2—Distance 6 furlongs:—
Mr Davi's BIOSCOPE 10-6, Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Sayer's LADY BEATRICE 10-11, Owner 2
Mr. Knox's DONNA BELLA 10-3, Owner ... 3
Also Ran:—Sweet Noreen 11-3, Diakkas Daughter 11-2, Ahduk 10-7, Foxglove 9-10, Merry Lucan 9-7.
Betting:—6 to 4 Bioscope and Lady Beatrice, 6 to 1 Donna Bella, longer prices the rest.
Totes Paid:—Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 12, 12 and 44 for places.
The Race:—Foxglove and Merry Lucan led in company, followed by Bioscope and Lady Beatrice to the straight, the two last named fought it out between themselves, Bioscope winning by ¾ lengths, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1min. 21 1/5secs.

EKBALPORE PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs:—
Mr Butler's I. E. 7-8, Southall 1
Mr. Aide's VIC'S PRIDE 8-7 Hardy 2
Mr. Donetil's DUMB MARIA 7-0 Gibbons 3
Also Ran:—Tom Chaucer 8-5, Little Scot 7-12, Model Knight 7-9, Affluence 7-7, Saltikoff 7-7, Lady Madge 7-0.
Betting:—Evens Vic's Pride, fours Tom Chaucer, Little Scot and Saltikoff, longer prices the rest.
Totes Paid:—Rs. 186 for win, Rs. 44, 16 and 41 for place.
The Race:—I. E. forged ahead from the three furlong post and despite a hot challenge from Vic's Pride won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1min. 30 4/5secs.

THE MAGISTRATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There appears to be a misapprehension in the minds of some as to the A. D. C's reasons for giving the Magistrate. It is not to delight themselves, very much *au contraire*. The sole object is to benefit the Woman's branch of the Imperial Fund. With this object the members of a somewhat large cast are sacrificing all their spare time, and some that is not spare, to rehearsals so as to produce the play on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant. It has to be produced on these early dates as the Excelsior Theatre will not be available in the following weeks owing to the visit of Mr. Bandmann's Company. In addition to the cast a number of ladies and gentlemen are assisting by selling refreshments, buttonholes, and programmes. There will be no drunken revels as some people seem to imagine. A large number of ladies and gentlemen have contributed a number of gifts to the Refreshment Bar and it is my hope that before the doors open on the 24th everything necessary for the Refreshment Bars will have been supplied to us free. Intend to publish in a day or two a list of all the gifts we have received and what we still require.

The A. D. C. make it a practice not to hawk their seats about for sale, but in view of the amount of sacrifice and liberality these performances entail, I think I may venture to ask the public to support the cast and the other ladies and gentlemen who are assisting by going to Messrs. Rose and Co., and booking their seats at once for one or all the performances. I have organised a fair number of entertainments for charity in Bombay not without success, and I shall be surprised if we do not get the generous support of the public for so admirable an end—Yours etc.

D. B. BINNING,
Hon. Secy. Bom. A. D. C.
Govt. Munitions Dept. Poll.

CRICKET.

SURREY V. YORKSHIRE.

A GREAT FIRST WICKET STAND.

In their return engagement with the prospective champions, Yorkshire made a valiant fight at Lords on August 15 to avoid the ignominy of a second defeat the first being in May at Bradford by the narrow margin of 18 runs. Surrey had piled up the huge total of 549 runs for the loss of six wickets and declared their innings closed. The northerners first venture realised 204 runs and the second 315—the game thus resulting in an easy victory for Surrey by an innings and 30 runs:—

SURREY.

Hayward (Capt.), c Wilson, b Rhodes 116
Hobbs, st Dolphin, b Drake 202
Hayes, c Dolphin, b Kilner 134
D. J. Knight, c and b Oldroyd 21
Hitch, ran out 16
Ducat, not out 34
P. G. H. Fender, b Rhodes 5
Byes 10, l-b 9, n-b 2 21
*Total (6 wkts.) 549
*Innings declared closed.

YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.

Wilson (B. B.), c Strudwick, b Hitch 4
Oldroyd, b Hitch 25
Denton, c Harrison, b Hitch 44
Kilner, c Abel, b Rushby 5
Rhodes, b Fender 29
Hirst (Capt.), c Ducat, b Hitch 39
Holmes, l-b-w, b Abel 5
Drake, st Strudwick, b Abel 10
Birtles, not out 22
Booth, b Hitch 2
Dolphin, b Abel 12
Byes 4, n-b 3 7
Total 204

Second Innings.

Wilson, c and b Rushby 95
Oldroyd, b Rushby 16
Denton, c Hayward, b Fender 52
Kilner, b Hitch 54
Rhodes, b Hitch 2
Hirst, b Fender 13
Holmes, b Hitch 27
Drake, c Fender, b Rushby 28
Birtles, b Hitch 3
Booth, c Ducat, b Rushby 1
Dolphin, not out 1
Byes 14, l-b 3, w 2, n-b 4 23
Total 315

Between themselves Hobbs and Hayward scored 290 ere either of them permanently retired to the dressing-room. This was a pleasant Surrey sequel to the 234 which the same batsmen compiled against Kent at Blackheath on July 30 and 31, and was the fortieth occasion on which they had passed into three figures before being separated in county matches!

Even 290 is not their record, for last August, at Worcester, they scored 313 in 190 minutes, whereas on Thursday they compiled their runs in 200 minutes. Nor is it the highest partnership for the first wicket against Yorkshire, as this stands to the credit of H. T. Hewett and Lionel Palairet, who, at Taunton in 1892, established what was then an unprecedented number in all class cricket—346. These figures brought about a contest between Yorkshire and Surrey for the greatest first-wicket partnership. Brown and Tunnicliffe obtained 378 in 1897, only to be surpassed by Abel and Brockwell with 379 the same year, but in 1898 the Yorkshiremen lifted the record to 554 at Chesterfield. Let us hope that such an appalling commencement will remain a record for any wicket for all time.

Still 290, which has been surpassed twenty times in the best of cricket, is quite a sufficient number to make any side think of the task which will confront them.

Hayward and Hobbs each made 122 against Kent, and Donald Knight 105, whilst on Thursday and Friday, against Yorkshire, Hayward hit 116, Hobbs, 202, and Ernest Hayes, the third batsman, 134. No wonder the total reached 549 for only six wickets—the third innings of over 500 by Surrey in competition matches between July 30 and August 14. Surrey won in an innings with 30 runs to spare—a much more decisive victory than they gained at Bradford in May. Moreover Yorkshire were not then considered very powerful, whereas between July 7 and August 12 they had won eight county matches in succession.

HOBBS'S TENTH HUNDRED.

The form of J. B. Hobbs during this season has been phenomenal, as the appended list of his scores will show:—

Northants ..... 19 & 10
Somerset ..... 86 & 10
Somerset ..... 1 & 17
Warwickshire ..... 35 & 12
Yorkshire ..... 100 & 74
Warwickshire 188
Notts ..... 12 & 58
Essex ..... 28 & 3
Leicestershire ..... 42 & 7
Essex ..... *215 & 10
Hants 163
M.C.C. v. Rest of England ..... 6 & 16
Middlesex 4
Northants ..... 8 & 33
Lancashire 64
Players v. Gents. ..... 6 & 158
Players v. Gents. ..... 11 & 3
Lancashire 142
Hants ..... 3 & 31
Sussex ..... 37 & 39
Kent 122
Notts 226
Worcestershire ..... 126 & 4
Kent ..... 16 & *26
Yorkshire 202
*Not out.

From these figures it will be seen that Hobbs has never failed to score, and that he has ten times passed into three figures, three of these innings exceeding 200. C. B. Fry and Hayward have each obtained thirteen hundreds in a campaign, but ten are as many as Fuller Pilch made in his career. The aggregate of Hobbs is now 2,356, or 249 in arrear of his record, 2,605, last year but as he may have the opportunity of appearing in at least six other matches this total may easily be eclipsed.

HOMEWARD MAIL DELAYED.

MALWA TO SAIL ON TUESDAY.

The following Postal notice has been issued by Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay:—

As the Homeward English Mail Steamer Malwa is unavoidably detained and will not leave Bombay till Tuesday, the 15th September, 1914, a Supplemental Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on that date.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

TO-MORROW'S CONTEST.

PARSIS V. HINDUS

Heavy rains rendered play impossible on Saturday, and the match between the Presidency and the Hindus, which had reached an interesting stage on Friday, had to be abandoned. On the result of the first innings, the Hindus are entitled to play against the Parsis in the final round of the tournament to-morrow. The following team will play for them:—

1. Mr. M. D. Pai (Capt).
2. Mr. P. Baloo.
3. Mr. M. H. Chandarana.
4. Mr. W. B. Talpade.
5. Mr. Oghad Shunker.
6. Mr. P. Vithal.
7. Mr. D. B. Deodher.
8. Mr. S. K. Diveker.
9. Mr. P. Shivram.
10. Mr. P. Ganpat.
11. Mr. S. M. Dalvi.

Reserves:—(1) Mr. K. A. Date, (2) Mr. S. G. Mehendale, and (3) Mr. V. V. Kantak.

Umpire:—Mr. Munsiff.

There are two changes from the team which played against the Presidency last week, Talpade, who is a good change bowler, and Dalvi, a moderate bat, replacing Date and Gaekwar.

The following have been selected to play for the Parsis:—

1. Mr. J. S. Warden (Capt).
2. Mr. B. H. Mirza.
3. Mr. J. Elavia.
4. Mr. M. D. Parekh.
5. Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
6. Mr. D. D. Driver.
7. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
8. Mr. J. Elchidana.
9. Mr. H. J. Vajifdar.
10. Mr. S. M. Chothia.
11. Mr. T. Parekh.

Reserves:—(1) Mr. Darab Mistry, and (2) Mr. P. D. Chothia.

Umpire:—Mr. R. F. Mody.

P. D. Chothia, who played in the first match, has been replaced by T. Parekh, a dashing bat.

Play on the first day will commence at 11-30 a.m., and on the subsequent days at 12 noon.

THE KARAKORAMS EXPEDITION.

ITALIAN OFFICERS RETURNING HOME.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Commander Alessio of the Royal Italian Navy, Lieutenant Antilli of the Italian Royal Engineers and Professor Alessandri of the Anglo-Italian Scientific Expedition in the Karakorams are now on their way down through Kashmir to return to Italy in view of national emergency. The British officers and the remainder of the Italians continue their work with the expedition.

ALLEGED THEFT OF DOCUMENTS IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The case was concluded to-day at Kyd Street Police Court, in which Mr. E. M. Hughman partner in the firm of Pyne Hughman and Co., was charged with receiving and retaining papers reasonably suspected of having been stolen. The papers were alleged to be material documents in a divorce proceeding brought by Mr. Strong, Agent of the I. G. S. N. Co., Chanbally, in which Mr. Hughman is co-respondent. The Magistrate held that the accused had committed an offence but that it was a vindictive proceeding by Strong who had financed the prosecution. The accused was warned and discharged.

SAFETY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN EUROPE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RENDERING PECUNIARY RELIEF.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Information has been received that the situation regarding British subjects in Europe desirous of assistance or facilities for return home has become almost normal, excepting in the case of those in Germany and Austria. Arrangements, however, have been made with the United States Ambassador to render pecuniary relief to British subjects stranded in those two countries and there is no reason to suppose that they are in danger, but the means of communication are almost completely disorganised and no news can be expected in individual cases for a considerable time.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee at the Municipal Office—3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron orders by Lieut.-Colonel H. Stauley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Sept. 14.

1. Orderly N.C. Officer for the week ending, 19th instant.—Corpl. J. Wallace.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. Tuesday, the 15th instant.—Combined drill with 33rd Cavalry, Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Dress, drill order Khaki. Tuesday evening 15th instant. Drill for Recruits and members of the Crops from 6 p.m.
4. Thursday, the 17th instant, being a public holiday, the Commandant proposes to hold a parade at Pali Hill; members residing in the Fort should send their horses out overnight and leave by the 6-20 a.m. train from Church Gate Station, Rendezvous on the Hill 7-30 a.m. Dress, Drill Order Khaki.
5. Friday, the 18th instant. There will be drill at the Cathedral Boys' High School from 6 p.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON. Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Sept. 12.

The undermentioned N. C. Os. and men will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on Monday next the 14th instant for 15 pr. gun drill and Inspection by the O. C. City Section.

Dress:—Uniform, Khaki shirts and caps.

Corpl. Flack, Bombr. Hayward, Gunner Cowton, Gunner Cowderoy, Gunner Colonn, Gunner Baker, Gunner Develin, Gunner Hyde, Gunner Page H., Gunner Peel, Gunner Norie, Gunner Stevens, Gunner Ward, Gunner Norris, Gunner Tweddle, Gunner Ingham, Gunner Dale, Gunner Bazley, Gunner Harvey, Gunner Barnes, Gunner Burnett, Gunner Merrett.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 14.

773. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending September 19th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Monday, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company, Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday and Friday, Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress—Uniform Drill Order with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (commencing from Thursday next) Dress Mufti.
II. "C" Company N. C. Officers to parade every evening at 6-15 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will drill with the recruits on the above-mentioned days.

774. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Tuesday 15th instant "B" Coy.	Recruits only.
Wednesday 16th instant "G" Coy.	Recruits only.
Thursday 17th instant "C" Coy.	Recruits only.
Friday 18th instant "B" Coy.	Recruits only.
Saturday 19th instant "F" Coy.	Recruits only.
Sunday 20th instant "F" Coy.	Recruits only.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

775. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—
No. 8100 Vol. J. Phillips.
No. 8101 Vol. W. Vyland.
No. 7307 Vol. A. L. Bruce.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURRAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA

A Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show of the above Society will be held at the Empress Gardens' Poona on the 18th and 19th September.

WARNING BY PORT OFFICER.

The Port Officer, Bombay, informs that the depression forming in Gujerat may give squally weather in Bombay Harbour and off the coast. Warning has been issued for hoisting the cautionary signal.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ADDRESSES.

Babu Avinash Chandra Muzumdar, of the Brahmo Samaj, will give two lectures in Hindi on "Social Service" in the series of the University Extension, Addresses organised by the Social Service League, Bombay. The first lecture will be delivered this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall Girgaum.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and one death from plague and one attack of cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. Both the plague attacks were reported from Mazagon. There were no cases of small-pox on Friday. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 75, as compared with 78 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 103 of 1912.

DR. SUKHIA AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your publishing the accompanying letter addressed by my attorneys to the Standing Committee forming item No. 10 of the agenda at tomorrow's meeting. I am constrained to trouble you as merely a docket is given in the agenda regarding it which does not inform the public of the full gist of opinion of Counsel in England and my repeated desire to avoid litigation so far as possible. My attorney's letter speaks for itself and I still hope the Standing Committee will see their way to do the needful in justice and fairness and would not unnecessarily force my hands to seek relief in a court of law which I so far as possible wish to avoid.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

To

The Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay.
Bombay.

Sirs,—Our client Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia has seen us with reference to the correspondence between him and you regarding an amendment moved by him to a proposition moved on 1st April last at the meeting of the Standing Committee and has instructed us to inform you that he has now received Counsel's opinion from England on the question whether the minutes of the proceedings at the meeting of the 1st April should not have included the Statement C which formed part of his said amendment.

We are further instructed to state the gist of the said opinion as follows:—

"Section 49 (L) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act is mandatory and imposes a duty on the Secretary (from which he cannot be relieved by any rule made by the Standing Committee) to keep a minute of the "proceedings" of the Committee and the presiding authority of the next ensuing meeting is bound to sign thereat the minutes; that as the amendment which was in fact moved and the disputed portion (being Mr. Kayani's letter of 20th March 1914 addressed to you) read or taken as read the full text even though ruled out of order—become part of the proceedings and the Secretary was bound to record in the minutes the whole of the said amendment and the presiding authority of the next ensuing meeting was bound to sign the minutes without deleting any portion thereof and the omission of part of the amendment is indefensible from any point of view; that the decision of the Standing Committee of 25th March last about Mr. Kayani's letter was "ultra vires" and did not exempt the Secretary from his duty under Section 49 (L) of the Municipal Act of recording the whole of the said amendment including the said letter. The said decision however could not affect the Secretary's duty under the said Section of recording an amendment which the Chairman allowed to be moved when it formed part of the proceedings; nor could the Standing Committee legally order the Secretary to omit in its record mention of proceedings which took place nor would such an order either bind the Secretary or justify him in disobeying the statutory duty imposed under the said section of the Act; that by the insertion of a portion only of the amendment Dr. Sukhia is in the record of the Committee misrepresented in as much as the amendment as entered is incorrect and the action of the Secretary is illegal and creates a most dangerous precedent having regard to the statutory duty imposed upon him to keep a correct minute and upon the Presiding authority at the next ensuing meeting to sign a correct minute; that Rule 20 of the Corporation is a Rule which applies to the Corporation and not to the Standing Committee The two bodies are distinct for this purpose (Vide Section 4 of the Municipal Act). That even under the Companies Acts in force prior to 188 which contain no atatutory order as to the keeping of minutes but merely a provision enabling them to be used as evidence of what occurred at the meeting without other proof, if duly signed there is a duty on the Secretary to enter in the minutes what occurred at the meeting and any alteration in a resolution actually proposed in entering it in the minutes is highly improper. That these remarks apply with even greater force to the records of a public body when by Statute the duty of keeping a correct record is directly imposed."

Our client regrets that his repeated attempts, for the sake of the dignity and prestige of his colleagues and of the honour of the Body to which our client has the honour to belong, to avoid litigation and to come to an amicable arrangement consonant to right and justice have been met by anything but a friendly spirit on the part of the Standing Committee, but he still hopes that in view of the advice which he has received and which he has frankly communicated herein will lead to a settlement of the issue in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

Our client has already submitted to you the case as submitted by him to Counsel; we now beg to send you a Supplemental Case which was sent to Counsel before obtaining the opinion.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) KANGA & SAYANI.

Accompt.

THE HAJ PILGRIMS.

THE KHUDDAM-I-KAABA AND MESSRS. TURNER MORRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I had no desire in these days of anxiety to discuss in the press any subject that may be painful reading. It was solely for this reason that I had abstained from giving the harrowing details of the hardships which the Hejaz pilgrims had to undergo. I had intended only to inform the Mussalman public all over the country what Government and its responsible officials were doing for the pilgrims.

The Port Health Officer, Col. Jennings, who is a friend of the Hajis and is very kind to them, on learning that the stamping the body of the pilgrim with the red ink seal to show that he was medically examined was misunderstood, modified the practice. He very kindly explained to me that he was originally obliged to put this extra burden of work on his staff in the interest of the pilgrims themselves as at the embarkation, bogus Hajis, with no tickets used to get on the steamers and the genuine Hajis were left behind. He also informed me that on his report the construction of a bigger disinfection shed would probably be taken soon in hand. He himself would sooner do away with the disinfection but the requirements of the Venice Convention made it compulsory that all plague-infected ports, must have the bedding etc., of the passengers disinfected. He and his department are doing and would do all they could for the comfort of the pilgrims. I am sure all Mussalmans will be very grateful to him for this.

Mr. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner, and his assistant Mr. Abdullah Ahmed, the Protector of Pilgrims, are also doing their best for the Hajis and fighting for them. Every one that helps the Hajis will receive our sincere thanks.

I saw the paragraph yesterday which Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., have circulated in the press, in which they bring in, by name, our Society, the Khuddam-i-Kaaba as sending *"false and grossly exaggerated reports."* This reminds me of the Persian proverb "what a bold thief it is that carries the lamp in his hand at the search." I challenge Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., to prove that my telegrams to the Moslem press for the information of the intending pilgrims were either *false* or *exaggerated*.

I would here explain the position of our Society. We have no personal animus against Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., or any body else. In the sole interests of the Hajis and the Haj question we are here and our Society at its own expense, has opened an Information Bureau, so that we could give intending pilgrims all the correct information about the dates of sailings, rates of fares, etc., besides meeting them at the station, escorting them and their luggage to the mosafarkhanas and giving them every possible assistance. Unlike Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., or the other pilgrims brokers, we are a disinterested party, doing all the work without hopes of any return from the pilgrims.

I may also here mention that one of the chief objects of our Society is to induce as many Mussalmans, rich and poor alike, as possible to go for the Haj which is compulsory on all who can afford to go.

Why is it that we have now been advising them not to go this year and thus incurring the wrath of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., who even go so far as to accuse us of telling a lie?

The Turner Morrison steamer Islami left Bombay on the 28th July, the Khandwani steamer Lawoe left on the 29th July and the Jedda also on the 29th July. In the ordinary course they would have reached Jedda by the 15th August or so. We sent the following press message on the 28th August on learning definitely that the above steamers were detained at Aden:—

"Facts oblige emphatically advise all intending pilgrims postpone going Haj this year. Three pilgrim steamers Lawoe, Jedda and Islami with about 2,500 pilgrims left Bombay one month ago detained at Aden till to-day owing to war. Steamers allowed now to proceed at owner's risk Hajis undergoing great hardship."

What is false in this and where is the exaggeration. Every word of this could be verified from the officials concerned. Mr. Edwardes and his department wired the same advice to Bengal pilgrims through the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

The same message contained the following also:—

Turner Morrison did not send Akbar as advertised but Mansuri on 26th which is still in Bombay as Lascars refused going. Under no circumstances should pilgrims think of going.

Deck fare to-day raised eighty Rupees. Steamer companies only anxious to make money out of Hajis otherwise no tickets should have been issued knowing that over two thousand pilgrims already detained at Aden. What use sending more? Great discomfort for poor Hajis who had food for fortnight only. Turkish steamer Karadeniz cannot take pilgrims this year only cargo. Mussalmans must know real facts.

What is false in this we would like to know, As for the "Akbar-Mansuri" affair, it would not be to the credit of any shipping company, leaving aside one with a reputation like that of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. We are obliged to give the details:—

(1) Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. advertised that the Akbar (one of the best steamers) would leave for Jedda on the 25th August.

(2) At least upto the 18th August, they were still issuing tickets in the name of Akbar when they knew that they would send the Mansuri and not the Akbar, an old boat which gave lots of trouble last pilgrim season. At the same time in Karachi they were issuing tickets in the name of the Mansuri.

(3) The s. s. Mansuri with 350 Hajis from Karachi was expected at Bombay before the 26th August.

(4) In expectation of its arrival 365 pilgrims were put through the disinfection early on the morning of the 26th but they had to wait inside the sheds till the afternoon, as the Mansuri had not arrived. Thanks to Mr. Kadwani, they were able to get something to eat. Old men and women were put in open fishing boats taken out to the steamer which was 4 miles out in the stream, causing them a great deal of inconvenience.

(5) It was dark when they and their baggage reached the steamer. There was no light. There was no crew either. They had all refused to work, complaining of the treatment and bad food served out to them. Dr: Baker examined the stores and so did Superintendent Flannigan and others of the Harbour police. The fish was rotten with maggots in it, the rice was eaten up by insects and smelled badly and the water was dirty brown. All the stores were thrown into the sea by order of the doctor. Superintendent Flannigan and his two European assistants gave this information to the Protector of Pilgrims, and myself. The pilgrims told me that it was a night of horrors for them when they had nothing to eat.

(6) The unfortunate pilgrims were detained on such a steamer for five days in Bombay itself in mid-stream. The bottom of the ship was reported to be damaged and the port officers ordered it to be taken to the Dry Docks. Then in mid-stream these poor pilgrims and their baggage were transhipped to the s. s. Budri another old ship, till such time as the Mansuri was repaired. During this transhipment, they suffered heavy loss,—over 200 bags of corn and heavy baggage were reported to have been dropped into the sea and lost, owing to the carelessness and clumsiness of the ship coolies. Official eye-witnesses testify that baggage was dropped in the sea.

(7) Two days more of hardships on the s. s. Budri, which was not ready to receive visitors. Water had run short and two European officers of the boat in my presence informed the Protector of Pilgrims that, in spite of repeated signalling to their office, they did not receive any water so far. On our return from the Budri the Protector through the assistance of Superintendent Flannigan of the Harbour police arranged to send the water.

(8) All pilgrims left the s. s. Budri on the 1st except the Kabulis, who desired to proceed to Arabia at any cost as they had done 40 days' journey on foot and could not think of going back.

(9) Over 100 pilgrims naturally refused to go back to the Mansuri and demanded the refund of their passage money, which refund was promised by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., through their Agent Abdul-ghafur Atashkhan before Mr. Edwardes, the Protector of Pilgrims and myself. But when the pilgrims with the recommendation of the Protector of Pilgrims went to the city office for payment they were refused.

(10) That is not all. The Mansuri after repairs was advertised to sail again on the 3rd August. The poor pilgrims had to go through another disinfection early on that day. Col. Jennings, the Health Officer, who was feeling greatly for the unfortunate Hajis, himself told me that, while Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., were taking pilgrims to the steamer, he believed it would not be possible for it to sail that day as the steamer was short of 10 firemen, one 2nd Engineer, one doctor and the stewardess. Again at mid-day in the burning sun, these men and women were put into open fishing boats and taken to the steamer.

Sir, the s. s. Mansuri as expected did not sail that day nor till the afternoon of the next, the 4th September. What hardship these poor pilgrims must have gone through or are undergoing now God alone knows. I would like to know if these are lies. If so, let Messrs. Turner Morrison say so and prove them.

(11) In spite of the efforts and persuasions of the brokers, over seventy refused to have anything to do with the Mansuri and demanded the return of their passage money which was promised. They went to the police office and had daily expectations of the payment but so far they have not been paid. The war must have upset sailings of ships but there is no justification for not returning the passage money. Waiting from the 26th August till the 4th: September was sufficient punishment. Sir, I have a great many more harrowing details but I desist. The Government is busy and has its hands full. I would appeal to the Bombay press, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, to make independent enquiries in all quarters and then raise a voice in support of the poor, distracted, honest and simple Hajis, mostly from Bengal, who have had enough troubles.

In the end I would like to enquire from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., if it was not a fact that on the 1st September they had given notice to the Protector of Pilgrims of raising the deck fare to Rs. 120, and that on the strong protest of Mr. Edwards, it was brought down again to Rs. 80.—Yours, etc.,

SHAUKAT ALI.

Secy. Khuddam-i-Kaaba Society.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

DEATH FROM ASPHYXIA.

On Saturday afternoon, Superintendent Coxen of the Mahim division received information that the dead body of a Hindu woman named Sagoonabai, aged about 22 years, was lying in a house at Currey Road. On proceeding to the spot he found the body in a sitting position resting against the north wall of the room with the legs doubled inwards. The features appeared calm and there were no marks of violence on the body nor any signs of any vomitted matter. The deceased lived with her husband Sitaram Narayen.

In an inquest held on view of the dead body of the deceased, by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death from asphyxia, the result of her having inhaled food into her lungs.

THE PUNJAB BRANCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

In a letter announcing the formation of a Provincial Committee to administer the Punjab branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, the Lieutenant-Governor emphasises the fact that only voluntary subscriptions are desired and that no pressure or influence of any kind is to be used to obtain subscriptions.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

MODIFIED CONDITIONS ADOPTED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

A press communique states:—Information has been received from the Secretary of State for India that an order in council has been issued notifying the adoption by Great Britain of the Declaration Of London during the present hostilities, subject to the following modifications.

(1) The list of absolute and conditional contraband contained in the proclamation dated 4th August 1914, shall be substituted for the lists contained in articles 22 and 24 of the said declaration.

(2) A neutral vessel which succeeded in carrying contraband to the enemy with false papers may be detained for having carried such contraband, if she is encountered before she has completed her return voyage.

(3) The destination referred to in article 33 may be inferred from any sufficient evidence and (in addition to the presumption laid down in article 34) shall be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy, State, or to or for a merchant or other person under the control of the authorities of the enemy State.

(4) The existence of a blockade shall be presumed to be known.

(a) To all ships which sailed from or touched at an enemy port a sufficient time after the notification of the blockade to the local authorities to have enabled the enemy Government to make known the existence of the blockade.

(b) To all ships which sailed from or touched at a British or allied port after the publication of the declaration of blockade.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 35 of the said declaration conditional contraband if shown to have the destination referred to in article 33 is liable to capture to whatever port the vessel is bound and at whatever port the cargo is to be discharged.

(6) The general report of the drafting committee on the said Declaration presented to the Naval Conference and adopted by the Conference at the eleventh plenary meeting on 25th February 1909 shall be considered by all prize courts as an authoratitive statement of the meaning and intention of the Declaration and such courts shall construe and interpret the provisions of the said Declaration by the light of the commentary given therein.

HOW LIES ARE SPREAD.

MASQUERADING AS A BRITISH OFFICER BACK FROM THE WAR.

At Bow-street, London, Keith Arnold Braden, of the Richelieu Hotel, Oxford-street, was sent to gaol on being convicted under the following charge: "That not being a person serving in H. M. Forces, he did unlawfully wear the uniform of a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in such circumstances as to bring contempt upon that uniform."

Lieutenant Ridley, of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, stated that on Saturday evening he saw the defendant sitting in the stalls at the Empire Theatre dressed in the uniform of a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. As this was most unusual, the witness spoke to Captain Percy Smith, and subsequently spoke to the defendant in the American bar. In reply to his inquiries the defendant said that he had that morning returned from Havre on a troopship which brought back to Southampton about eighty of the Black Watch, "the only unwounded survivors of the regiment, which had been cut up at Liege," and a few survivors of the 10th Hussars, which had been cut up in Alsace.

He further said the ship was full of wounded and dying, and that about eighteen had been buried at sea. After some further conversation the witness told the defendant that he was his superior officer, and he would take him to the War Office. There the defendant admitted that his story was untrue.

Detective Saundercock said that when he saw the defendant at the War Office the latter expressed his regret. The witness accompanied him to his hotel, where he took off the uniform and promised not to wear it again. He added that he was a British subject, and had applied for a commission in the Artillery. The information about the troopship and Black Watch had been given him by an acquaintance.

In sentencing the prisoner to one month's imprisonment the magistrate told him that the false news he was spreading might cause misery to a large number of persons who had relatives in the regiments mentioned.

PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS.

PARSI "JASAN" CEREMONY AT SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 12.

A Parsi "Jasan" ceremony for offering prayers to God Almighty for the success of the British arms was performed in Dadabhai Modi's principal Shenshahi Atash Behram at Surat by the dasturs of the Shehenshahi and Kadmi sects to-day, in the presence of a crowded meeting of the ladies and gentlemen of the entire community, assembled at the invitation of the venerable head of the community Sardar Dawar Kaikhosro Modi.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN SOLDIERS.

LONG LIST OF BARBARITIES.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

According to an "Exchange" telegram dated August 19 the following report by the Burgomaster of Linsmeau giving further proof of German brutality appeared in a recent issue of "Le Bien Public" under the heading, "Martyrdom of the Inhabitants of Linsmeau."

"It is with the greatest emotion that I forward you details of a scene of extraordinary savagery of which the German soldiers were the authors on August 11. At the time of their march to Linsmeau, a small village situated on the main road from Tirlemont to Hannut, some kilometres from Landen, some German Hussars who were reconnoitring in the district were surprised by a patrol of Belgian soldiers, who killed one of the enemy's officers and made one prisoner.

"Our soldiers having received orders to fall back on Tirlemont, a detachment of 300 to 400 Uhlans appeared at Linsmeau with three mitrailleuses. They accused the inhabitants of murdering their officers, but it has been definitely ascertained that there was no hostile demonstration whatsoever on the part of towns-people.

"The first inhabitant they saw was a young man who was shot under the pretext that he was a spy Soon afterwards a neighbour suffered a similar fate.

"In another house they murdered the husband and wife, and, setting the house on fire, threw the two bodies into the flames. No harm was done to the son, who witnessed this atrocious scene.

"The brutes, continuing their exploits, burned ten farms and killed two more people. In other houses they destroyed everything they could lay hands on and took all the provisions.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

"They then gathered together what remained of the male population and made them take the oath over the body of a killed officer. The German officers compelled our poor compatriots to lie down on the ground and to kneel down, making them repeat this several times. Those who were not agile enough to obey, the soldiers pricked with their bayonets.

"One of our men who tried to escape from this veritable Calvary was struck by two bullets, and has just died.

"The inhabitants were kept prisoners during a good part of the night. The Germans made the people pass in front of the quickfiring guns, saying that in an instant they would be blown to pieces. They aimed at them with their revolvers and fired, blowing off the ears of several people.

"The whole time this ignoble scene was being enacted an officer repeated continually in French: 'They must all be hung. It is the law.'

"At last they released these unfortunate people with the exception of about a dozen. They harnessed the latter to their mitrailleuses. Some people not being able to follow were fastened by their feet, their heads knocking against the ground.

"This frightful treatment resulted in eight deaths, and the fate of other people is unknown.

"In a neighbouring village the Germans murdered three men, notwithstanding that in the district the people gave them all they demanded."

(Signed) Le Bourgmestre Minsart.

BY ORDER OF OFFICERS.

From French official sources the following is stated to be a report from the Prefect at Badonvillers:—

"Eleven people have been assassinated by the Germans; seventy-eight houses have been burned with petrol, and the church there has been cannonaded by the Germans.

"At various places people were assassinated, including an old man of seventy-four and an old woman, who were burned in their own houses.

"Letters found upon German soldiers, killed and wounded, clearly demonstrate that they set fire to the villages by order of the German commander. All these atrocities have occurred in localities which had been defended by the French troops, and not by the inhabitants."

GERMAN LINE OF RETREAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, Sept. 11.—One of the possible reasons discussed here for the eastward movement of the German right was the intention to assist in a strenuous attack on the French right with the object of facilitating the advance of the Crown Prince' army, eventually clearing a new line of communications through Lorraine and thus releasing the large forces now in Belgium. The line of retreat now being followed, suggests the abandonment of this plan but the transfer of communications to a line through Luxemburg, is still possible. The Germans have been credited with the fear that the line of communications through Belgium might be attacked by a separate expedition from a new base on the coast.

ITALIAN MOBILISATION.

London, Sept. 11.—The Italian mobilisation is reported to be approaching completion. The withdrawal of German troops from Belgium to afford some help in the east, possibly encouraged by the realisation of the spectacle of the Austrians becoming apparently a helpless pray to Russia and Servia while Italy is idly standing by, would create a strong popular feeling in Italy in favour of some endeavour to recover Trent and Triest. Apparently the German help arrived too late either to save Lemburg or seriously to embrass the Russian operations to the north.

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Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

BANATWALA.—At Mount Villas, Bandra Hill, Bai Dinbai, widow of Eduljee Cursetji Banatwala and mother of Colonel Hormusjee, Jamsetjee and late Shavakska and Burjorjee Banatwala. Funeral will take place this afternoon at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, September 14, 1914.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT.

There is good reason to congratulate ourselves on the substance of the latest news from the theatre of war. In France the enemy is rapidly retreating, while the Russians are driving the entire Austrian left wing into the angle of the Vistula and the San, a complete debacle, according to a telegram published to-day, confronting the Austrians. In addition the Servians have assumed the offensive, and have gained several successes. The success of the Allies in France is definite and substantial. The official communiqués issued from London and Paris are obviously guarded in their terms, but they cannot conceal the fact that the tables have been definitely turned upon the Germans. Their right wing has been put to flight and the British and French are close upon its heels, while the new danger that has opened up in Belgium, of their being taken in the rear, is developing. The centre, where the struggle has been so fierce and keen, has been broken. They have been defeated also on the left and they are in retreat all along the line. What we have consistently predicted in these columns, undeterred by discouraging reports of retirements and withdrawals which seemed to cause consternation in some quarters, is now coming to pass. German strategy has over-reached itself. German tactics have verified the predictions of prophets, who long ago foresaw that the strategy which depended for its success on these tactics was doomed to failure when opposed to armies trained to the methods which modern firearms and conditions have evolved. The result has been that the German armies in France have rushed into a trap from which they will find it difficult to extricate themselves. One well-known war correspondent declares that it will be a miracle if the Germans return home again. Without being so optimistic as all that we may be well content for the present that the invasion of France, the dash for Paris,—the whole dazzling scheme which had been prepared to strike a crushing and decisive blow on the west, that was to make an end of French resistance in the very beginning of the war,—has failed. It would be premature to predict what is likely to happen in the next few weeks. Of one thing only we can be confident,—that skilful and resourceful commanders and brave and intrepid troops will make the best of the campaign for the Allies at every stage of its development.

We are somewhat surprised at a telegram from London, which appears in our columns to day, which remarks that "no adequate explanation has yet been received of the amazing change of the situation in France." In a sense the change is, perhaps, amazing but surely it explains itself. The host of military "experts" available to the London press ought not to have been taken by surprise by a series of events the likelihood of which could at any rate have been anticipated, if not actually and definitely expected. As we have repeatedly pointed out, regarding the position from the intelligent lay point of view and not pretending to expert knowledge, the German advance has all along taken tremendous risks. Its long line of communications was exposed to danger in the rear and its failure at any point to inflict defeat on the opposing armies never left it a moment's safety on its front. The change of direction of the German Right at the moment of being "practically at the gates of Paris", is not by any means inexplicable, as the telegram asserts. The ability to invest Paris presupposed the absolute safety of the rear and flanks of the German Army and the previous defeat of the Allies' forces. The strategic withdrawal of the British and French troops on the left wing, and their persistent success in refusing to be drawn into a decisive battle before the psychological moment, made the change of direction of the German Right inevitable Finally they were themselves forced to the final and decisive issue at the moment when they were weary and exhausted by the tremendous ordeal to which they had been subjected, and when the Allies, by skilful generalship, had reached an advantageous position and had ensured themselves a brief respite for recuperation. There is no doubt that the Germans went into this last battle, at any rate their right wing, with the odds against them. That they recognised the vital character of the issue is shown by the discovery of the order, which the commander of the Eighth German Army issued to his troops on the eve of the battle. "Everything" it said, "depends on the result of to-morrow's battle." The result was so decisive and unexpected to the gallant general that he did not have time to collect his papers before taking to flight. The retreat of his army has become a rout. Supplies, guns and ammunition have been discarded in the hurry to escape, and the whole of the German forces in France have now joined in this hurried retirement. Whether they will ever succeed in reaching their base without overwhelming and crushing disasters remains to be seen. But they have on their heels a victorious and vigorous army in pursuit, which, if it moves fast enough may succeed at any rate in cutting off the German right wing; while the road through Belgium may yet be barred. We fancy that this will be the last time in warfare that an enterprising army will stake everything on a sudden blow at the enemy's capital, or attempt an invasion by getting round a force as formidable as its own instead of first defeating it.

We are not inclined to accept the further suggestion contained in the telegram already mentioned,—which we suppose represents the views generally held in the London press,—that the situation in France, was affected by the danger which threatens Germany in the east. There has been little or nothing in any of the telegrams to assist in any sort of reliable estimate of the numbers engaged on either side, but it is far clear that, so far from the German forces in France having been weakened by the withdrawal of troops for the eastern campaign, they were reinforced during the latter part of the advance. It is probable that troops were drawn from Belgium, and that the Headquarters Staff was unable to reinforce the armies in France to the extent that might have been possible if the danger in the east had not developed more rapidly than was expected. But there can be little doubt that everything was concentrated on the success of the crushing blow on the west. The German theory is to be thorough in every undertaking and to push it through, once it is begun, to success or failure, no matter what diversions may arise. It is not in the least likely that in the French campaign they have taken any such risk as would have been involved in the withdrawal of any of the troops engaged. However that may be, Germany is now faced with the alternative of the abandonment of the campaign in the north-east of France and in Belgium, or the continued failure to meet the Russian advance on the east with any really effective resistance.

Notes of the Day

The Spirit of the French Army.

Recently President Poincarè issued a decree regulating the conduct of the great units of the French Army, which forms the first part of a set of new regulations for field service. The regulations, while embodying the best thought of France's gallant army, give the clue to the ideas and methods of its Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, and of those under him who are commanding army corps. The decree gives nine principal rules, two of which we reproduce as illustrating the spirit of the French Army. Rule 8 says:—

"Battles are, above all, conflicts of spirit. Defeat is inevitable from the moment the hope of conquering fails. Success comes, therefore, not to him who has suffered the least loss, but to him whose will is strongest and whose spirit has the finest temper.

Rule 9, it is interesting to observe, is evidently being followed by the French troops in their striking determination, in every encounter, to render the enemy's striking power futile, as is to be seen in nearly all recent messages in regard to the great battles on the frontier. The rule is as follows:—

"After the victory a pursuit, without rest or pity, making the most of all men's energies up to their last limits, ought to assure the complete destruction of the enemy's material and spiritual forces. At any cost it must be made impossible for the enemy to recover sufficient cohesion to face a new struggle. By redoubling the fury and audacity of the pursuit a victorious chief and his troops will obtain results so decisive that a single great battle will perhaps suffice to decide the issue of the war."

Business and the War.

The "Economist" in its issue of August 15th gives a preliminary list of the moratoria which have been declared in foreign countries, qualifying it with the remark, however, that the list is very inadequate and that the nature of the moratorium differs in each case. Leaving aside the moratorium in the belligerents' countries we note that a three month's moratorium has been declared in Bulgaria. Moratoria of various kinds exist in Italy and Sweden. In Egypt a general commercial moratorium has been proclaimed until September 15. In South America Brazil has declared a protracted bank holiday and the Argentine has a restricted moratorium. In several other countries including Turkey, some banks have suspended cash payments during the war and business almost everywhere has been adversely affected by the war. India seems to be better off in this respect than most other countries.

The Mexican Crisis.

Amid the rush of war news from Europe, the affairs of Mexico have been almost completely neglected by the cable agencies. Reuter has sent us nothing for a considerable time, but we see it stated in a Home paper received by the last mail that Senor Carabjal, the Provisional President, has failed to arrange terms of peace with the Carranzists who were about to attack the capital, and has consequently sought the protection of the United States troops at Vera Cruz. It is added that the country is still in a highly disturbed state, there being several independent movements of revolt, that the Zapatists are still unsubdued, and that Villa has finally broken with his nominal chief. In the meanwhile the United States troops are said to be still maintaining their attitude of watchful waiting at Vera Cruz.

The Parsi Association in London.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Parsi Association of Europe, London, for the year ending July 15th last, from which we note that the affairs and funds of the Association are in a thoroughly sound condition. As is well known to members of the community, the principal objects of the Association are to promote the general interests of Parsis resident in Europe, to maintain a separate burial ground for Parsis in London, to give financial assistance to Parsis, and to hold social functions, to bring together members of the community who may happen to be in London. These objects have a communal interest and importance which is recognised, many generous donations having from time to time been made towards them by leaders of the community, notably the Petits, the Tatas and the Wadias. The subscription for an ordinary member is half a guinea a year.

THE REAL TSAR.

NICHOLAS II AS HE IS PAINTED,—

AND AS HE REALLY IS.

In the following article the author of the article "The Real Kaiser" which appeared in our columns recently, dissipates existing illusions regarding the Tsar Nicholas II.

Of all the great sovereigns of Europe, none is so little known or so much misrepresented and calumniated as His Majesty the Czar.

To many people of education the Russian sovereign appeared but yesterday in the guise of a Blue-beard,—a sort of a facsimile of Abdul Hamid. He has been represented as a Prince loathed by his people, who systematically thirsted for his blood, as a ruler who stood, very much like the latter Bourbons, at the head of a faction whose mission in the world was to oppress the peasantry, and, finally, as the supreme commander of an army useless in the field, but ever ready to shed the blood of progressive minded citizens in the old squares of Moscow and the elegant boulevards of Petrograd. Needless to say the Russian nation has more than once been deeply wounded by the adverse foreign criticism of their sovereign that erred so far from the truth.

Far from being detested by his people Czar Nicholas is perhaps as much loved by the Russians as was the late King Edward by the English.

The primitive instincts which characterise the Russian nation cause them to attach an almost celestial significance to the Royal idea. The Divine Right of Kings in Russia is not a legal or a political theory administered with sagacity by a reactionary aristocracy to an unenlightened plebiscite. It is on the contrary an inherent idea, that permeates the whole phase of Russian thought, from the noble-born officer of the Imperial Guard du Corps to the little drummer boy—born in Cossack hut on the banks of the distant Don.

But the adoration of the present Tsar is more than an inherited characteristic of the Muscovite. It is based on a knowledge of their Sovereign and what he does or endeavours to do,—for those, who are in the simple phraseology of the ordinary Russian "his little children."

In England the late Mr. W. T. Stead was perhaps the only man of importance who in and out of season never tired of telling the British public that neither Russia nor the Tsar were exactly what the vast majority conceived.

AN ERUDITE SOVEREIGN.

Tsar Nicholas is perhaps the most erudite sovereign in Europe, and a man of far greater intelligence and cosmopolitan knowledge than either the Kaiser or the Emperor Franz Joseph. Count Tolstoy, who is unfortunately the average reading man's only authority on Russia, spoke of his sovereign as "a most common-place man, standing lower than the average level, coarsely superstitious and unenlightened." But then the amusing part of it is that the great Russian novelist on no one occasion spoke to the Tsar and was only lending the authority of his reputation to a falsehood in which he was sufficiently foolish to believe. But the various diplomatists who have had to deal with the autocrat of the Russians have formed a very different opinion of Tsar Nicholas and notably among them Mr. Meyer, the former American Ambassador at Petrograd. The Minister and the Tsar came to know each other at the time of President Roosevelt's intervention on behalf of peace between Russia and Japan. The Ambassador discovered in the person of the Tsar "not the weak, nervous, irritable creature, broken down by threats of assassination, menace of revolution, and the terrible disasters of war," but a man "in perfect health, whose composure was absolute, who faced the situation like a statesman, with calm, clear, common sense."

He found "a monarch who reverenced his conscience before everything, and, who without phrases and protestations was *only* afraid of one *thing*—of doing anything that he felt was false to his duty or dishonourable to his country."

European diplomats enter their profession as young men, and only attain to ambassadorial dignities after a long service at various Courts which train them to utter criticisms with the polish and deceptive glamour of Throne Rooms.

With Americans it is different. The greatest of American Ministers, like the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid, were plain men of the middle-classes, who from nature, upbringing and inclination were never influenced by life at Courts. Hence Mr. Meyer's appreciation of the Tsar can be taken as a frank criticism by one man of another.

KAISER AND TSAR,—A CONTRAST.

Take the Kaiser. Abroad he is regarded as a popular monarch of inflexible will and a tremendous personality. At home he is casually taken as a rather bombastic individual, led by the nose by "an autocratic military party."

With the Tsar you have the exact converse.

Abroad the sovereign of Muscovy is regarded as a weak man, misguided by a privileged clique of semi-civilised grandees, who is either responsible for all errors of state or is not so—because his intelligence is of an irresponsible kind. Moreover, that he is the bete-noir of his subjects. In Russia, he is called "The Little Father,"—is adored by the peasantry, *feared* by a loyal nobility, and exercises the most autocratic powers East or West. A man of character, as delineated by the late American Ambassador.

On the 30th of October 1905, the Tsar was put to a very severe test and the son of the mighty Romanoffs was not wanting in the hour of trial.

He had to do that which many autocratic sovereigns had to do,—and unsuccessfully,—to sacrifice the privileges and perhaps also the devotion of the beaurocracy in order to benefit the plebiscite,—and to do it with his own hand,—unassisted, from that seat of a great Loneliness the Autocratic Throne.

But the Tsar did it. Mr. W. T. Stead speaking of the creation of the Douma and the destruction of the Dictatorship—says:—"The Autocrat *faced* and felt the autocratic will of his people; and the two wills became one. This dynamic identity may be termed the self-limitation of autocracy; but it is a self-limitation which means *self-realisation*." The Tsar had struggled against the system of his fathers and he won. The Imperial Proclamation, sounded the keynote of the Imperial character. "We therefore command the Government to put into effect *Our Inflexible* Will." "This inflexible will" of the Tsar had won for him the Battle of the People.

STRONGER THAN HIS BUREAUCRATS.

I have been in Russia and have felt on two occasions the weight of Russian bureaucracy; those like myself who know it, can realise what was the strength of the hosts arrayed against the Tsar. Yet he won. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, Russian bureaucracy was in favour of continuing the war, but "The Little Father" had felt the pulse of the people, and, strange as it may seem, the peace negotiations were not directed by the Russian Foreign Office, but from the Winter Palace, and again "the inflexible will" won for the people and inaugurated that epoch of reform in the civil and military administrations, whose fruit is visible in the brilliant successes of the Russian Army in the war to-day.

Two stories strangely similar, yet strangely dissimilar are current in Berlin and Petrograd of their respective sovereigns.

On a certain occasion the Kaiser taking a midnight stroll in the Park at Potsdam found a sentry in an obscure corner of that domain asleep. Ever anxious to simulate the "Spirit of St. Helena" Wilhelm II. took the man's rifle and started on "sentry go." On awaking the sentry got roundly sworn at and then lectured on the dangers to which his delinquency had exposed the Imperial family! The Junker Press repeated the yarn with the usual gusto and it went the round of the cafes—headed "Military Honour," "Discipline," etc.

Now another story is told of the Tsar and is repeated in Petrograd.

The Tsar out shooting lost his way in the forest of Livadia (Crimea) and coming upon a sentry-box found it empty. Not two hundred yards away was the erring soldier talking to a peasant woman and apparently enjoying himself. The Autocrat of the Russias immediately pulled out his cigar case and putting three Palace "weeds," with the Romanoff Eagle on the bands in the empty sentry box, passed on with a chuckle accompanied by his A.D.C., who is reported to have sent the story round. Now they may be trucar not; but each of these tales gives an insight into the respective characters of the two sovereigns if true, and into their *peoples' conception* of them if created and false.

KNOWS HIS SOLDIERS.

The Tsar lives among his troops, the Kaiser among his officers.

In the grounds of all the Imperial Palaces are found huge barracks filled with Cossacks, dragoons, rifle-men, etc., and behind their high walls the Little Father wanders at his leisure amongst "his bearded six-foot children." His game-keepers, grooms, chauffers, valets, are all soldiers or ex-soldiers and hence, unlike the Kaiser, he knows his Tommies are human.

It is a "fierce light that beats on high places," but who has heard of a scandal in connection with the Tsar. His private family life is considered,—openly written of,—as a model for the Russian Nobility.

Between George of Britain and Nicholas of Russia there is a striking family likeness, but in their family life and their simplicity they are even more similar still. In reality the Autocrat of the Russias is human and as far as oppression goes as harmless as his English Cousin.

GREAT DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS.

RIGHT WING COMPLETELY ROUTED.

GUNS, AMMUNITION AND PAPERS ABANDONED.

BRITISH CAPTURE 6,000 PRISONERS.

ALLIES SUCCESSFUL EVERYWHERE IN FRANCE

ANOTHER GREAT AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

There is now no doubt that the Germans have been signally defeated in the battle of the Marne. The retreat which was announced in our special edition on Saturday night seems to have developed into a general flight, and some idea of the straits in which the Germans have found themselves may be gathered from the facts that they have been obliged to abandon positions they had fortified; that in their flight they have left behind quantities of war material; that the British have crossed the Ource, and are moving in rapid pursuit of the enemy; that an ammunition column seven kilometres long has been destroyed by the French leaving the Germans short of ammunition.

A later message, which is confirmed by the Press Bureau, states that the British, assisted by French Cavalry, have cut off a large force of the enemy, and already captured 6,000 prisoners and 15 guns.

In the centre the French have at length forced back the Germans, who on Friday, were forced to abandon Vitry.

The enemy is thus in retreat along the whole line west of the Meuse and on the east they have abandoned the vicinity of Nancy.

The Belgians are reported to have cut in two the German Army occupying Cortenburg between Louvain and Brussels, and have reoccupied Termonde.

In the eastern theatre, the Russians have got the Austrians with their backs to the wall, and with no prospect of escape from the corner into which they have been forced. Three Cossack regiments have routed, with fearful slaughter, nine Hungarian regiments.

It is also officially announced that the Russians have completely defeated the Austro-German armies from Kraanik and Tomaszoff. They have achieved great success north-west of Lemberg; 200 officers, 30,000 men, guns and ammunition have been captured.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 13, 4-30 a.m.

The following official announcement was issued in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening:—

"On our left the general retreat of the Germans continues, and the French and British troops pursuing them have reached the lower Aisne. Similarly, the Germans in the centre continue to retreat, and we have crossed the Marne between Epernay and Vitry-le-Francois.

"On our right the enemy to-day began to fall back, abandoning the region round Nancy. We have reoccupied Luneville.

"Notwithstanding the fatigue of five days' incessant fighting, our troops are vigorously pursuing the enemy in their general retreat, which is more rapid than was their advance.

"The retreat is so precipitate at certain points that our troops have found in the German headquarters, notably at Montmirail, maps, documents and personal papers abandoned by the enemy, also parcels and letters received or waiting to be posted.

"Everywhere, notably at Fromentiers, the enemy have abandoned batteries, howitzers and numerous ammunition wagons.

"The prisoners are exhausted, dejected and starving, and the horses are especially jaded.

AMAZING TRANSFORMATION.

"EXPERTS" SURPRISED.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 12-10 p.m.

No adequate explanation has yet been received of the amazing change of the situation in France. The tide began to turn with the sudden inexplicable change of the direction of the German right wing when practically at the gates of Paris, giving the Allies an unexpected opening of which they immediately took advantage.

Military experts point out that after all the German General Staff had had no experience of war and must have mistaken the Allies' retirement and abandonment of fortresses for a rout whereas the Allies' movement was skilfully conducted and the army nowhere beaten.

On the other hand the German "triumphal march" to Paris must have been most exhausting and they were also well hampered the whole way. The German casualties are placed at between 200,000 and 300,000.

A further factor is the situation in the east which may be even more critical than is believed, owing to the inability of the Austrian Army to hold the Russians. Also the rumours of the transference of German troops west to east may be true.

THE FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

COMBINED OPERATIONS COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13, 1-20 a.m.

A summary issued by the Press Bureau giving an account of the operations of four days says: On Sept. 6th, the southward advance of the German right wing reached its extreme point at Coulommiers but the cavalry patrols penetrated as far as Nogent-sur-Marne.

EXPOSED WING ATTACKED.

The movement was covered by a large flanking force west of the river Ourcq waching the outer Paris defences and any allied force that might issue from them. The southward movement of the enemy left their right in a dangerous position as they had evacuated Creil, Senlis and the Compiegne region.

The allies attacked this exposed wing front and flank on the 8th. The covering force was assailed by the French army based on the Paris defence which entered an action on the Nanteuil-Haudouin-Meaux line. The main portion of the enemy's right was attacked frontally by the British army which had been transferred from the north to the east of Paris and by the French corps advancing alongside it on the Crecy-Coulommiers-Sezanne line.

The combined operations have been hitherto completely successful. The German outer flank was forced back as far as the line of Mure.

RETREAT OF GERMAN RIGHT.

There it made a strong defence and executed several vigorous counter-attacks but was unable to repel the pressure of the French advance on the main body. The enemy's right vainly endeavoured to defend the line of Grand Morin and subsequently the line of Petit Morin. It was pressed back over both the rivers and threatened on its right. Owing to the allies' left defeating the covering force, the German right retreated over Marne on the 10th.

GERMAN RIGHT FALL BACK.

6,000 PRISONERS AND 15 GUNS CAPTURED.

LATER.

The British, with a portion of the French forces on the left, crossed the Marne below Chateau Theirry. This movement obliged the enemy's forces west of Ourcq, already assailed by the French forces forming the allies' extreme left, to retreat north-east in the direction of Soissons. Since the 10th instant, the whole German right has fallen back in indescribable disorder, closely followed by the British and French troops. Six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns were captured on the 10th and the 11 instant and the enemy is reported to be continuing their retirement rapidly and evacuating the Soissons region. The British cavalry is reported to be to-day at Fismes not far from Rheims.

VITRY ABANDONED.

While the German right has thus been driven back and thrown into disorder, the French armies further east have been strongly engaged by the German centre which had advanced to Vitry. Our allies were between the 8th and the 10th instant, unable to make an impression west of Vitry. This portion of the Germans began, however, to give way on the 11th and eventually abandoned Vitry.

THIRD FRENCH ARMY CAPTURES 160 GUNS

Between the Upper Marne and the Meuse the French are following the enemy and driving a portion of their forces northwards towards the Argonne Forest country. The Third French Army's capture of the artillery corps probably represents about 160 guns.

The enemy is thus in retreat along the whole line west of Meuse and has suffered greatly in moral besides the heavy losses in personnel and material.

GERMAN VIEW OF MARNE FIGHT.

"EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON THIS BATTLE".

LONDON, Sept. 13, 5-5 a.m.

On September 6th General Joffre issued the following order to his troops:—

"At the beginning of the battle on which the welfare of our country depends, I must remind you that this is no longer the moment to look behind.

"All efforts must be directed towards attacking and driving back the enemy. An army which can no longer advance must at all costs keep the ground it has won, and allow itself to be killed on the spot rather than yield. In the present circumstances, no faltering can be tolerated."

The victorious French troops on entering Vitry-le-Francois found in the house where the Staff of the Eighth German Army has been quartered the following order signed by General Tulff von Tscheppe und Werdenbach:—

"Vitry-le-Francois, September 7th.—The object of our long and arduous marches has been achieved. The principal French forces are compelled to accept battle, after being continually forced back. The great decision is undoubtedly at hand. Tomorrow, therefore, the whole strength of the German army, besides that of our Army Corps, will be engaged alone the entire line from Paris to Verdun. To save the welfare and honour of Germany. I expect every officer and man, notwithstanding the hard and heroic fights of the last few days, to do his duty unswervingly, and to fight to the last breath. Everything depends on the result of to-morrow's battle."

The orders show that the Germans attached no less importance to the battle on the Marne than did General Joffre.

ENEMY CUT OFF.

BRITISH TAKE SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 11-40. a.m.

The "Daily News" publishes a special edition containing a message stating that the British, with French cavalry, have cut off a large force of the enemy, and have already taken six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 12-20 a.m.

The Press Bureau has issued a summary of the operations during the last four days. It says that the whole German right wing since the 10th inst., has been falling back in considerable disorder, and the British and French troops have been following up closely.

Six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns were captured on the 10th and 11th. The guns captured by the Third French Army totalled 160 on the 12th.

The enemy are retreating along the whole line west of the Meuse.

BATTLE RAGING NEAR ANTWERP.

BELGIANS CUT GERMAN ARMY IN TWO BETWEEN LOUVAIN AND BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 4-50 a.m.

The French troops have occupied Soissons and Luneville. The Germans have abandoned the vicinity of Nancy. It is reported that the Belgian army has cut in two the German army occupying Cortenburg between Louvain and Brussels. A battle is proceeding south-east of Antwerp. The result is still indecisive.

BELGIAN VICTORY.

GERMANS' HEADLONG FLIGHT.

AERSCHOT RECAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 2-50 a.m.

An official message published in Antwerp at midnight says that the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg have been almost entirely evacuated by the enemy. The Belgians have re-occupied Termonde. The Germans lost heavily in the fight in the environs and fled headlong.

A German column, advancing from Melle towards Oudenarde made a retrogade movement during the night but was checked and again wheeled southward.

The Belgian field army took the offensive against the Germans masking Antwerp and captured Aerschot on September 10th.

The Belgians advanced continually on the 11th. And our artillery, especially the new heavy field gun, inflicted important losses.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

HARASSED BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 4-10 p.m.

The Belgian army continues to harass the Germans going to France. The Belgians have attacked enemy at Audenarde, Renaix and Courtrai.

A GENERAL RETREAT.

FORTIFIED POSITION EVACUATED BY GERMANS.

ENEMY GIVING WAY ON ARGONNE RIDGE.

LONDON, Sept. 12. 6-0 p.m.

A Communique issued in Paris this afternoon says:

"On our left the Germans have begun a general retreat between the Oise and the Marne. Their front yesterday extended along the Soissions—Braisne—Fismes—Rheims Ridge. The German cavalry seems exhausted. The French and British troops pursued them, and found only a feeble resistance.

In the centre and on the right the enemy has evacuated Virty-le-francois, which had been fortified.

The Germans abandoned quantities of war material when attacked at Sermaize and Revigny.

The enemy has also begun to give way on the Argonne ridge, and is retreating by the forest of Bellenoue.

In Lorraine we have made some slight progress. We occupy the edge of the Forest of Champenoux, Rehainvillers and Gerbevillers. The Germans have evacuated Saint Die.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 2-40 p. m.

The Press Bureau states that our troops have crossed the Ource and are moving to-day in rapid pursuit of enemy.

Two hundred prisoners have been captured.

The Allied cavalry were between Soissons and Fismes last night, the enemy retreating north of Vitry.

The French army has captured all the corps artillery of one corps.

Our aeroplanes report that the enemy's retreat is very rapid.

GERMAN CENTRE BOUND TO GIVE WAY

HUGE AMMUNITION COLUMN DESTROYED

LONDON, Sept. 12, 4-20 a.m.

Mr. Willam Maxwell telegraphs that wounded French officers who have arrived in Paris state that the German right has retired so far that the centre is bound to give way or have its communications cut.

General Pau, commanding the French on the British left, has captured and destroyed an ammunition column seven kilometres long, leaving the Germans short of ammunition.

The French officers speak in especial praise of the work of the British sixty-pounders, and of tre magnificent coolness of the gunners.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 4-20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent says the French army is now on the left of the British, one of the seven now in the field.

PARIS SAFE.

GERMANS UNABLE TO BESIEGE CITY.

ONLY A MIRACLE CAN SAVE THEM.

LONDON, Sept. 12. 5-40 a.m.

Mr. William Maxwell telegraphs from France that it will be miracle if the Germans return home again. He says there will be no siege of Paris and Government can return immediately.

Mr. William Maxwell is a war correspondent who has seen much active service in all parts of the world. He was with Lord Kitchener in the march to Khartoum, and in the South African war was with Lord Roberts' army in every engagement. He also saw most of the fighting in the Russo-Japanese war.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS PURSUING RETREATIN GERMANS.

ROUTED ENEMY ABANDONING GUNS EVERYWHERE.

PARIS, Sept. 12, 5-5 a.m.

It is officially announced here that the German left began to retreat yesterday, abandoning the region round Nancy. The British and French troops are pursuing them vigorously. The retreat of the enemy is developing into a rout and they are everywhere abandoning their guns.

The French found the order of the German corps commander dated September 7th exhorting him men to fight to the last breath as everything depended on the issue of the battle which was pending.

GREAT WORK BY THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 12. 3-40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ligny says that in the retreat of General Kluck's Army along the valley of the Marne, the British army played the leading role.

The Britishers advanced by forced marches from a temporary base south-east of Paris.

The Artillery did notable work, and the bodies of the Germans slain still litter the ground.

GERMANS DEMORALISED.

RETREATING RAPIDLY IN DISORDER.

BRITISH IN PURSUIT.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 6-35 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the retirement of the enemy was continued yesterday. The British captured 1,500, besides several guns and maxims, and quantities of transport.

The enemy is retreating rapidly east of Soissons in some disorder.

A later telegram states that from further information received, yesterday's captures were higher than reported.

GERMANS SURRENDER AT SIGHT.

Considerable bodies of infantry are being found hiding in the woods. They have been left behind by the Germans owing to the rapid retirement. They surrender at sight.

This with the rifling of villages, and evidences of drunkenness, points to the demoralization of enemy. The pursuit is being vigorously pressed.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 2-30 a.m.

An official message published at eleven last night states that "our success on the left wing is more marked. Our advance continues north of the Marne and in the directions of Soissons and Compiegne. The Germans have abandoned great quantities of munitions and material, numerous prisoners and wounded. We have captured another flag.

11 GUNS CAPTURED.

The British Army has captured eleven guns and much material.

The British took from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners. The enemy in the centre has given way on the whole front between Sezanne and Revigny. The Germans in Argonne have not yet fallen back.

Our troops, notwithstanding their efforts in the five days' battle have still the energy to pursue. There is nothing new to report regarding the right wing in Lorraine and the Vosges.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1-4 p.m.

A message from Copenhagen says that an official message from the German headquarters says: Our troops which advanced to the east of Paris and across the river Marne in pursuit of the enemy, were attacked from Paris between Meaux and Montmiorail by superior forces. The Germans held their opponents in a severe two days' battle, and even gained ground, but as the approach of new strong, hostile columns was announced the German wing was drawn back.

The message adds that the German troops have been fighting a continuous battle west of Verdun. The situation in Lorraine and the Vosges is unchanged. Fighting has been resumed in the eastern theatre.

The Emperor William and his staff are staying in the town of Luxemburg. His Majesty and Staff are protected at night by aeroplanes.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1-10 p.m.

The situation in northern France has so much improved that many refugees are returning to their villages. The German forces largely consist of bodies of Uhlans guarding the communications.

SERVIANS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Servians continue to be successful and are on the offensive.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES DEFEATED.

GREAT CAPTURES.

200 OFFICERS AND 30,000 MEN TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, 4-30 p.m.

It is officially announced here that the Russians have completely defeated the Austrian and German armies from Krasnik and Tomaszoff, which have been driven over the river San.

The Russians have also achieved a great success against the Austrians west and north-west of Lemberg.

The Russians captured two hundred officers, thirty thousand men, many guns, quickfirers and large quantities of munitions.

RUSSIAN VICTORY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 12-10 p.m.

The Press Bureau confirms to-day the report of a brilliant Russian victory. The Russians have taken thirty thousand prisoners and several hundred guns.

HUNGARIANS ROUTED.

NINE REGIMENTS CUT UP BY COSSACKS.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4-35 p.m.

In a battle at Grodek, three Cossack regiments completely routed nine Hungarian regiments, two of them being so cut up that only thirty men were left.

The Russians found upon a dead major a detailed plan of the march of the Austrian and German forces to Perm.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN VICTORY.

TOMASZOFF CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 3 a.m.

The Russians have captured Tomaszoff, and cut off the left wing of the Austrian Army operating between Tomaszoff and Ravaruska.

THE AUSTRIAN FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.

The flight of the Austrian left wing has been marked by indescribable panic and disorder. The roads are littered with impedimenta.

ENEMY FALL BACK 75 KILOMETRES IN ONE DAY.

FRENCH APPRECIATION OF BRITISH BRAVERY.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 8-30 p.m.

An Official communique issued in Paris, reviewing the battle, says that at the outset General Klucks' Army reached the north of Provins and was in danger of being enveloped but was cleverly and rapidly succeeding in escaping and throwing itself against the French left wing, when the Frenchmen, "powerfully aided by the bravery our British Allies," inflicted considerable loss on the enemy and gained time to allow our offensive.

To-day the enemy is retreating towards Aisne-sur-Oise and has fallen back over seventy-five kilometres. Meanwhile the British and French have never ceased attacking, having started from Forest de Crecy, Provins and Esternay. Both General Kluck's and Buelow's Armies are retreating. Most desperate fighting has occurred at Sezanne and Vitry against General Buelow's Saxon Army and part of Prince of Wurtemburg's Army. The enemy's repeated violent attacks have failed.

ENEMY STOP FIGHTING.

Our success north of Sezanne has enabled us to take the offensive and last night the enemy stopped fighting between Marsh, Saint Gond and Sommersons. They retired west of Vitry where the Crown Prince's Army is fighting without great change in the situation. Thus the battle of Marne favoured the Allies.

The statement adds that the enemy in the Vosges and near Nancy are attempting to bombard with long range guns

It concludes that not only have the Allies stopped the Germans on the March which they imagined to be victorious but that the enemy have fallen back at nearly every point.

(Continued on page 8.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

AUSTRIAN DEBACLE.

RUSSIANS DRIVING THEIR ENEMY INTO A CORNER.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12, 11-35 a.m.

The Russians have made a victorious advance, and are driving the entire Austrian left wing into the angle of the Vistula and the San. A complete debacle confronts the Austrians, as the fords are bad. The Russian success is due to the artillery.

Furious fighting is in progress in the Austrian centre, where the Hungarian regiments are showing great gallantry in the fighting line.

As a result of attacks and counter-attacks it is one huge zig-zag movement, but generally, the Russians have gained ground towards the Austrian frontier. Hot fighting is in progress on the Austrian right.

GERMANS ARRIVING TO ASSIST AUSTRIANS.

PETROGRAD, LATER.

To-day Germans have arrived at Grodek to assist the Austrians. The operations of the Russians on two wings and the rear of the western Austrian army are favourable to the Russian arms. The turning movement near Ravaruska against the Austrian flanks is in progress and proving successful.

RUSSIANS AND GERMANS.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 12-10 p.m.

A communique issued in Petrograd says that Germans from the west have concentrated on the river Alle, whence they have begun a movement eastward and are moving in great columns across the Masurian Lakes. The Russian advanced troops are retiring eastward, but are holding the enemy's advance.

"SPLENDID NEW ERA"

INDIA TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART.

CANADIAN PRESS ON VICEROY'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Canadian press gives prominence to the Viceroy's message and expresses praise and gratitude at India's action which, it says, places "that great community in the post of duty and honour and will make it ever live in the history of the human race.

The paper says we are about to enter on a new splendid era, in the development of which the Indian peoples will play an important and honourable part.

WEST KENTS FIRST TO MEET THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12, 4-20 a.m.

A private in the West Kent Regiment says that a company of the regiment being on outpost duty was the first to meet the enemy at Mons on 23rd August. The company lost all its officers except Lieutenant Bell, who showed great bravery in fetching in the wounded.

THE HEX ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 8-25 p.m.

Eight were killed at the Hex river and eighty-six injured.

ANOTHER GERMAN COLONY SEIZED.

KAISER WILHELM'S LAND TAKEN BY AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 3-25 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt announces that Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey's Australian squadron has hoisted the Union Jack in Herbertshohe without opposition.

A Naval landing party, under the command of Commander J. Beresford, established themselves on shore at dawn without the enemy's knowledge.

In proceeding to destroy the wireless station the progress of the party was stoutly opposed, and it had to fight for four miles through the bush, the roads being in many places mined.

The German officer commanding the trenches five hundred yards from the station surrendered unconditionally.

Guns have been landed and steps taken to capture the station.

The casualties are Lieutenant-Commander Elwell and two men of the Austrian naval reserve killed, and three wounded.

The German casualties are not known. Thirty-seven German prisoners were taken.

Herbertshohe is the seat of Government of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, which is the northern section of south-east New Guinea, and was declared a German protectorate in 1884.

"WITH THE MOTHERLAND TO THE END."

NEW COMMONWEALTH PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The new Commonwealth Premier, Mr. Fisher, declares that in the war the Commonwealth is with the Motherland to the end.

The Labour Party's policy will be in accordance with that of the previous Labour Administration.

SUBMARINE'S ADVENTURE.

FOUR HOURS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

TIME PASSED IN PLAYING BRIDGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12, 4-20 a.m.

A battle story published in London says that a British submarine out scouting was fired at on coming to the surface. The submarine dived and remained at the bottom for four hours. She then rose for air, when her conning-tower was hit. The hole was plugged and the submarine dived again to rise and escape in the darkness.

The young commander when asked what he did when the submarine was at the bottom, replied: "I did fine. We played Bridge, and I won four and elevenpence-halfpenny."

MR. CHURCHILL'S CONFIDENCE.

NOT ONE GERMAN WARSHIP IN GERMAN OCEAN.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 9-35 p.m.

Mr. Churchill, addressing a great recruiting meeting in London to-day, confessed that the situation was far better than he had expected in the early stages of the war. (Cheers.)

If this battle had been as disastrous as, thank God, it had been triumphant, he would have come before them with unabated confidence. (Cheers).

Whatever might happen, the war would finish in accordance with our interests and those of civilisation.

Mr. Churchill, amid great laughter, said that not a single German battleship could be found in the so-called German ocean.

The health of the Navy was better than it had ever been.

LONDON Sept. 11.

Mr. Churchill, continuing his speech at the London recruiting meeting said they could rely on the Navy to maintain our Naval supremacy. What they had to do now was to make a great army. The only sure way of bringing the war to an end was to put and keep on the Continent an army of at least one million.

ITALY IMPRESSED AT GERMAN REVERSE

LONDON, Sept. 11, 4-10 p.m.

Germany's acknowledgement of the reverse in France has created a great impression in Italy.

POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 4-10 p.m.

The Pope has isued an Encyclical earnestly appealing for peace. His Holiness says he is prepared to lay down his life to end this great calamity.

JAPANESE GENERAL TO JOIN RUSSIAN STAFF.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 4-10 p.m.

A Japanese General will shortly join the Russian headquarters staff.

REPORTED DEATH OF PRUSSIAN PRINCES.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 4-50 a.m.

It is reported in Ostend that Princes Adalbert of Prussia, Frederic William of Prussia and Carl of Wurtemburg have died in hospital in Brussels.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12, 4-40 p.m.

The following additional casualties among officers are announced:—Lieutenant R. E. Parker, R. H. A., Lieutenant J. B. Gough, R. H. A., killed: Captain Whish, East Surrey Regiment, died in hospital: Lieutenant-Colonel Wormald, 12th Lancers, Major C. J. Simpson, Gordon Highlanders, wounded: Captain Foll and Captain Caldecott were killed in the fighting in Nyassaland.

THE AGA KHAN.

OFFERS ALL HE HAS TO GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 12-10 p.m.

The Aga Khan has arrived from South Africa. He offers the Government of India his resources and personal services. As he has not had any military training he intimates his readiness to serve in any infantry regiment as an ordinary sepoy.

A football match was played yesterday on the Calcutta ground in aid of the Bengal Branch of the Imperial War Fund between the Calcutta Football club and the Mohunbagan club who were assisted by three members of the Tajhat eleven.

The attendance was rather meagre and the play not of a high order.

The Indians were the first to score, Calcutta equalising soon after through Thomas.

His Excellency the Governor was present.

BATTLE OF DINANT.

HOW GERMANS WERE REPULSED.

DEADLY FRENCH ARTILLERY.

The Cardiff correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes under date Aug. 20:—

A correspondent of the "Western Mail" at Port Talbot has received the following account of the battle of Dinant. Guns, rifles, and mitrailleuses, he says, did not cease to thunder and crack all day (Saturday) round Dinant. From six o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of Dinant were roused by the sound of the cannonade. This came from the German batteries, which were a few miles from the town, protecting their infantry, machine guns, and cavalry. By eight o'clock the Germans and French were in close touch. The first German effort was directed on the Bridge of Bouvines. Rifles and machine guns were fired without interruption. The voice of the German guns dominated everything, but the enemy's firing made more noise than it caused harm.

Finally, the Germans were repulsed on that side, and changed positions. At about two p.m. they attempted to attack the bridge of Dinant, and their shells, probably fired from howitzers or heavy guns, only did little damage. We say "howitzers or heavy guns," because the smoke from the German guns was white, while we could see a black heavy smoke, like soot, float where the shells burst. The French infantry and their machine guns were holding out.

All of a sudden the artillery detonations increased in volume. It was the French artillery which had got into action, having discovered the enemy's positions and spotted their guns. They then came to support the action of the infantry. The shooting of the French artillerymen was marvellously accurate. They used the natural cover of the ground with great ability. We distinctly saw through our field glasses shrapnel, with their white smoke puffs, burst over large black sports, which indicated the presence of the enemy. Under the French cannonade the Germans were still trying to force a passage, this time at the bridge of Houx. One French company, assisted by a machine gun, repulsed them with heavy loss, and the Germans took to flight.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

In order to protect themselves against the murderous fire of the French artillery, a section of German gunners captured some of the inhabitants of Houx and placed them in front of them. Several inhabitants were killed in that way. The Prussians go and kill inhabitants inside their farms. Those who do not like to act as shields are killed. At one time three farmers rushed forward to pick up one of their comrades who had just been struck by a bullet, but a German under-officer immediately shot one of them with his revolver.

While part of the German troops were repulsed at Houx and at Bouvignes, the bulk of their forces made a rush for Dinant. They took possession of the old citadel and hoisted an enormous German flag—black, white, and red. The enemy's shells continued to drop, but they aimed very badly. The French infantry in the meantime advanced steadily, and with very small loss, towards the hills overlooking the town. The French batteries, which were most cleverly concealed, could not be spotted by the enemy, who consequently could not reply to the firing. Our Allies then changed the positions of their guns and advanced.

About five p.m. a violent cannonade broke loose. Several batteries were in position on either side, the black and white smoke puffs got mixed, and shells crossed each other over the Meuse. Finally one could only see the white smoke of the French shells. The German guns kept silent, and their army retreated precipitately, the Allies firing at them. At Houx and Bouvignes all firing had ceased; only at Dinant it still went on. The French were in possession of the town.

"FLAG OF THE PIRATES."

The top of the cliffs on the left bank was now covered with fresh French troops. Those who were in the town cheered them frantically. "Vive la France!" was yelled from all directions. The cannonade upon the retreating Germans was continued with extraordinary violence. Big pieces from the heavy walls of the old citadel were seen to collapse in a cloud of smoke; shells were even bursting on top of the fortress. The Prussian flag was not hauled down, but actually torn to pieces by the French artillery. First two colours underneath, white and red, were torn off, and hurled to the sky. Only one black rag remained—the emblem of the Prussians, the flag of the pirates.

While the guns were still thundering we managed to get into Dinant. Except for the French soldiers, there was not one in the town, over which the shells were still crossing. Soon only the French guns were hurling their shells over the town on the retreating enemy, and the only cracking of rifles still heard was from the Lebels. The damage in the town was relatively small. The Rockes Castle was burning, and so were the farm and the Castle of May and two or three houses, but there was an enormous amount of broken glass. Here and there a shell had left a big hole in the wall of a house. Near the level crossing the frontage of a small house had been entirely taken away, and were it not for the plaster and other rubbish one would have had the illusion of a stage scene. Not one inhabitant dared to come out, but at Bouvignes, where the French had ceased firing, the poor people came out of their cellars one by one and chatted with the soldiers.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES.

As at Dinant, the amount of broken windowglass was enormous, but not one inhabitant, it was stated, had been hurt. A few shells had damged the houses. As far as one could judge from the accuracy of the French artillery fire and the rapidity of the Germans' retreat, and also from the statements given by the ambulance corps, the German losses must have been considerable. At several places the corpses were heaped up. Entire units seem to have been annihilated, because the Germans fought in closed ranks at the time the French artillery took action. The German position had been minutely spotted while the sky was still clear. A reconnaissance made on the right bank of the Meuse between Bouvignes and the road to Ciney, in a section where the French artillery had finished firing, I found nearly 3,000 Germans killed. It is not impossible that this figure may be surpassed, for if the French artillery fire on the retreating enemy proved efficacious, the German losses on the Ciney and Celles roads must also have been heavy.

The French losses were few. One battalion, however, was severely tested. We must again insist upon the marked superiority of the French guns. Their firing was of magnificent precision and their range enormous. We are satisfied that their artillery will establish its superiority over the German artillery, as was done during the Balkan War.

ENEMY'S RETREAT KEPT UP.

BRITISH CAPTURE SEVERAL GUNS, AND 1,500 PRISONERS.

EVIDENCE OF DEMORALISATION OF GERMAN ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The following is the message to the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 11th, 9-10 p.m.:—

"The enemy continued the general retreat yesterday, retreating very rapidly to the east of Soissons in some disorder. The British captured several guns, maxims, large quantities of transport and considerably more than fifteen hundred prisoners. Bodies of infantry in hiding in the woods are being left behind by the rapid retreat and surrender at sight, which together with the rifling of villages and evidence of drunkenness point to the demoralisation of the routed enemy. The pursuit is being pressed vigorously."

BRITISH TROOPS AT LILLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Advices to the "Chronicle" from Paris indicate that the army corps cut off from the German right is likely to be surrounded near Senlis.

There are current reports of the presence of British troops at or in the neighbourhood of Lille but there is no official news of any British operations apart from Field-Marshal French's army and the occupation of Ostend.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent sends a detailed account of the fighting south of Lublin indicating that the Austrian army is not caught as was hoped, between the Russian forces in South Poland and the northward advance of the army that took Lemberg. The Germans sent 300,000 men east to help; it is unknown how many took part in the fighting. The united force was astride the Vistula extending eastward to the river Bug; it was driven southward, the Austrians retiring in disorder. They are now at the junction of the Vistula and Sun rivers where there is much marshy land. They must cross one river towards Cracow under the attacks of the Cossacks Light Artillery. Meanwhile the Austrian army driven from Lemberg, has been reinforced and is depending on a north and south line slightly westward of Lemberg, the key to which is Ravaruska which is now being heavily attacked by the Russians from the north and east. It is expected that this army will also be driven on to the Vistula. The Russian official reports from East Prussia state that the Russian advanced troops are falling back but holding the enemy.

FOREIGNERS' ORDINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, September 13

A "Gazette Extraordinary" empowers all local Governments to act under the recent Ingress into India Ordinance and the Foreigners' Ordinance in matters of regulating and restricting the liberty of the foreigners, and making and rescinding rules concerning persons entering India by either sea or land.

PRIVATE CONTROL OF TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers of the legal profession be so obliging as to inform me through your columns, if a private club has the right to prevent the carriages of the public from stopping anywhere near its door. The Bombay Club seems to think it has, for it has stationed a man near its door to prevent any carriage not belonging to a member from stopping, though just for its occupants to get down, within several yards of the Club entrance.

Has the Club this right over a public thoroughfare?—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

[It is quite clear that no club or private individual can exercise any such control over carriages.—EDITOR, "B. C."]

KAISER'S SORROW.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wiring on Aug. 18th states that, during the last few days information regarding the conditions in Germany has found its way to the United States, where it is published, much to the consternation of Germany's official American Press Agency. This information from various independent sources differs in detail but there is a general agreement on one point, namely, that pessimism rules throughout the country, and nothing less than a decisive German victory over the Allies at an early date can remove the fears of the Kaiser's people.

This state of things is considered all the more significant when it is remembered that there is a Press censorship throughout Germany, stricter even than in England, and the hopes of the people have been fed with official reports minimising reserves and delays, and emphasising the completeness of Germany's preparations for all eventualities. Suicides, we are informed, have increased throughout the Kaiser's domains, and the general depression grows as each day brings proof that Germany at the present time is almost without a friend.

PLENTY OF FOOD.

Not one German in ten, we are told, believed that England would take up arms. This idea was fostered by the German General Staff, which held that the Irish question had become so acute as either to prevent England helping France, or, in the alternative, that the help would come too late to be effective. There is no lack of food in Germany, according to despatches received here, but there is a growing lack of all the comforts of life, and a growing conviction that there has been a cog or a losse in the great military machine.

Americans are beginning to realise, in view of to-day's information, which corroborates other belated despatches describing the general situation in Germany, up to the latter part of last week, that the German people "have no innate hostility to either France or Russia." They have been trained from youth to worship at the shrine of their military machine and to regard the great General Staff as infallible.

It is suggested by those significant messages which have leaked through the German frontiers that the failure of the Kaiser's arms in the next few weeks would be the prelude in Germany to a tremendous social, moral, and intellectual awakening throughout the country, "which will make history."

RUSSIA'S SURPRISE.

One great exasperating factor upon which the Germans had not counted has been the Russian progress in mobilisation. All news of this kind, like that relating to the money panic in Germany, the bottling up of the Kaiser's fleet, the united front presented by Irishmen and American sympathy for the Allies, has been suppressed.

One warning to the editor is enough. For the second offence he is hurried to gaol, and will remain there until the end of the war. Even criticism in public places is not allowed by the police. It is reported that the Kaiser, at the outset of the war, was so desperately anxious to retain American godwill, of which he had been mistakenly assured by his Ambassador here for the last decade, that he personally gave orders that all American travellers in Germany should wear small badges indicating their nationality, so that they might not be confused with English, and orders were given by the head of the police.

Acting on the Imperial request, special courtesy was to be extended to them wherever they might be and under all circumstances. The Kaiser himself told the German Ambassador that he was deeply affected at the resentment shown to Germany at the outbreak of the war by the United States, and in view of the great part taken by former subjects of the Kaiser in building up the American Republic, he felt that Germany had been badly treated. The Kaiser was consoling himself to some extent by the illusion that the American attitude was being misrepresented for political purposes by English correspondents, and that later he would receive more reassuring news from Washington. He counted upon the American Government to use its influence with Japan to persuade Japan that the present crisis did not warrant any active intervention in the Far East by Britain's ally.

What the Kaiser said when he heard that the Japanese were joining with England and France in a great campaign to uphold the national honour and to prevent the destruction of small States is not cabled here, but it is the topic of much ironical speculation by American editorial writers.

Official and Personal.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 108 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council has invested Mr. George Edward Lovelace Carter, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tatta in the Karachi District of the Province of Sind with powers under section 108 of the said Code.

We learn from private advices by the last mail that Dr. J. C. Bose was in Germany at the time war was declared, and that up to the 21st of last month no news had been received of him in London.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE MARCH OF MODERN ARMIES.

CONGESTION OF NUMBERS AND TRANSPORT.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTIES.

If the German army has been slower to take the initiative in the present campaign than in 1870, this is only what was expected would be the case by military students who know what it means to concentrate a million of men in the line of battle and then feed them, observes a Military Correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian" of August 20th. In 1870 Von Moltke opened his campaign against France with not more than 450,000 men. To-day between Liege and Bâle the Kaiser has something like twice that number. In 1870 war was declared on the 15th July, and on the 1st August all three German armies, commanded respectively by General Steinmetz, Prince Frederick Charles, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, made their first move from their points of concentration to cross the French frontier. To-day is the nineteenth from the date when German mobilisation was ordered, and the German armies are still quiescent.

Mobilisation can be more quickly accomplished in 1914 than in 1870, because the experiences of the latter war led to improved arrangements after it was over, but concentration takes longer because the numbers of men to be concentrated have been practically doubled and there has been no corresponding extension of communications. There are said to be 21 German corps on the line Liège-Luxemburg-Thionville. This means a force of something like 950,000 men, 250,000 horses, 270,000 waggons, and 4,000 guns. These numbers are, of course, only approximately correct but they are not far out. The whole of this vast host had to be brought to the front by rail, but as there are only six main trunk lines of railway converging on the front occupied concentration could not be carried on simultaneously by all the 21 corps; while six corps were started on their way at once the others had to wait their turn. A German corps takes 200 trains to move it with all its men, guns, horses, and waggons. The concentration time-table allows for the despatch of 34 troop trains a day along each line, and as the lines are double 68 trains could be sent daily along each of the six railways, so that, supposing there was no hitch and everything went as expected, the first six army corps reached the frontier in three days, and allowing for time to bring back the rolling stock the other 15 corps should have arrived at their destinations on or about the fourteenth day, counting from completion of mobilisation, which is generally believed to require five days. Assuming this estimate to be fairly correct, the 21 corps can only just have arrived at their allotted places.

TRANSPORT BY ROADS.

But even now a good deal has to be done before the corps are massed in armies. The trains take the corps to the railheads, but there their work stops. The massing has to be done by roads, the trains being only used in future for bringing up supplies and reinforcements. The time taken in massing the corps for fighting purposes depends on the number and nature of the roads available, on the marching powers of the troops, and particularly on their march discipline. While infantry in small bodies can average three miles an hour (and with necessary halts do 18 a day), artillery 3 1/2, and cavalry five miles an hour, this rate decreases as numbers increase. A division of all arms would not average more than 15 miles a day, while ten miles is a good average distance for an army corps to cover during the day. In his march from Kabul to Candahar Lord Roberts averaged 15 1/2 miles a day, but his army, 10,000 strong, was lightly equipped as a flying column, and was accompanied by mule and horse transport only. Wheeled transport always delays an army on the march. In 1805 the three leading corps of Napoleon's army, marching 400 miles from Boulogne to the Danube, averaged 16 miles a day, but Napoleon had laid out supply depots at the various halting-places and very few waggons accompanied the march. Encumbered as the German corps are with all the necessary accessories of modern war fare, such as pontoon and telegraph trains, it is safe to say that if a corps covers a distance of ten miles a day it is as much as it can expect to do.

THE PROBLEM OF FEEDING.

Having got the million of men into their fighting positions, the German Staff have to solve the problem of feeding them, and a gigantic one it is. During the war of 1870 each corps had 160 four-horse military waggons as a first line of supply and 400 country carts in the second line. Multiply these 560 vehicles by 21 and we get some idea of the congestion of transport on the roads along which the German armies are marching. The further they go from their base the greater the congestion becomes. The problem is, of course, easier for the Allied Forces, as they are operating in a friendly country and are nearer to their base magazines.

Though only the fringe of the subject has been touched, enough has been said in the foregoing remarks to show that if everything goes according to a prearranged time-table the task which the Kaiser has set himself to perform is one of overwhelming difficulty, but when the programme is disturbed by an incident like the Liege entanglement, then the hands of the clock stop still and the whole plan of campaign goes forth with into the melting pot.

LONDON LETTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND THE WAR.

A STRANGE AUGUST IN LONDON.

HOSPITALS IN EVERY VILLAGE.

K. OF K. AND A YELLOW JOURNAL.

GERMAN BARBARITIES.

The writer of our weekly social letters, describes the curious state of London in the strangest August the Metropolis has known.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The King has not left Buckingham Palace and though he finds time for short rides most mornings, public business is so pressing that recreation during the day is almost impossible. His Majesty has often publicly expressed the opinion that hard work is the healthiest aid to a happy life, and certainly the King looks wonderfully well under the strain of energy to which he is subjected just now. The whole Royal Family have thrown themselves heart and soul into the crisis, her Majesty, in her way, being quite as busy as the King. Princess Christian, as usual in all matters where energy of mind is prompted by goodness of heart, is devoting her time to alleviating suffering, while the Duchess of Albany is among those who have given up their houses as hospitals for the wounded.

Before the Prince of Wales left Buckingham Palace to join the Grenadier Guards he set in hand his fund for the relief of those who may suffer through the war. The response has been splendid. One gentlemen Mr. George coats a popular member of the great cotton manufacturing family, sent his Royal Highness a cheque for £50,000; truly a magnificent gift. But ever since the King, Queens Mary and Alexandra and the Prince himself set the ball rolling with handsome cheques the flood of charity has never ceased. More than one firm, including the Imperial Tobacco Company, have given £25,000 while the British American Tobacco Company has given £15,000; an equal sum was the donation of the Duke of Westminster. The latest total is not published, but it is safe to assume that by the time this letter is posted the fund will be over a million. The Prince has an admirable lieutenant in Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, a remarkable organiser whom Mr. Chamberlain once described as the greatest "hustler" he had ever known. H. R. H. has written to Mr. Pearson offering to defray the expenses of any clerical or other work in connection with the fund, and, as donations can be sent post free, there is every chance of the recepients getting the full benefit of the public beneficence.

The appointment of Sir George Arthur, Bart. of Upper Canada, as one of Lord Kitchener's secretaries should be of interest to your readers for Sir George's grandfather, the first baronet, was at one time Governor of Bombay and for a short period provisional Governor-General of India. Sir George himself was in the 2nd Life Guards. In those days he was so diminutive that the troopers nicknamed him the "Mite." As a young man he was a great friend of the late Duke and Duchess of Teck and their family, and is still on cordial terms with Queen Mary. He served in Egypt in 1882 and 1885, and in South Africa. He belongs to a Cornish family that settled about 200 years ago in Plymouth.

WHAT THE WOMEN ARE DOING.

Creditable, though scarcely surprising to those who know the spirit of English women in times of crisis the admirable work that is being already carried out as well as put in hand by the fair sex at the present time. A large number of our nurses are already at the front with the Belgian Army, while the Duchess of Sutherland is in Brussels with a number of fellow countrywomen prepared to help with money and by nursing. Queen Mary, Queen Amelia of Portugal, the Duchess of Devonshire and the Marchioness of Lansdowne are all heading movements to supply nursing accommodation, clothing and food for the poor at home as well as for the troops abroad and other schemes for the relief of the terrible distress that must be anticipated. Some of the most magnificent mansions in the Kingdom are being converted into hospitals and homes, such as the handsome riverside home, Clevedon, which Mr. Waldorf Astor purchased from the late Duke of Westminster and Dunrobin Castle, the historic home of the Duke of Sutherland. In other cases such as that of the Duchess of Devonshire, at the Duke's Mansion in Piccadilly, certain rooms capable of containing a large numbers of beds are being apportioned for the accommodation of the wounded. There is scarcely a town, or I may almost add a village, in the Kingdom that has not got its small nursing or convalescent home awaiting wounded warriors; in nearly every case these are the result of local benevolence. One of the most interesting professional hospitals will be the Crystal Palace, the purchase of which is now complete.

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

Of all the wonders that this war has worked none are more astonishing than the secrecy with which all English movements are carried out. A fortnight ago it would have been impossible for any event of importance taking place without the news spreading. Now the conspiracy of silence is complete. We have information as to the movements of German, French or Belgian troops and some knowledge of the naval movements of our enemies. But we can only guess what is happening to our own people. Regiments simply melt away. The Irish Guards for days were at Wellington Barracks day by day prepared for immediate departure. They are gone and I defy any of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to say when and where they went. Yesterday morning a boy scout was walking along with a letter from the War Office. "Where are you going," I asked more as a test than out of curiosity. "I do not know, Sir" was the prompt reply. At Charing Cross Station a number of commandered horses were embarking on a train. "Where are they off to" I asked an official in an off-hand manner. The diplomacy of my tone availed nothing. There came the stereotyped reply "I don't knew, Sir." A friend I met last night,—an officer in the Royal Field Artillery,—was in full war kit. He told me that he was leaving this morning. I asked him where for, but received the same declaration of ignorance. This reminds me how rapidly things are being organised. A week ago my friend of the Artillery left a West End club with me at 3 o'clock in the morning and we spent half an hour chatting in his chambers. He was then an architect by profession and I did not even know that he was a trained Territorial. Certainly practical warfare was the last thing that entered his mind. Now he is a singularly smart looking officer in the regular army. In this manner one's friends disappear in all directions As for relations in the service, it is impossible to say where they may be at any given time. It is a fact that a large expeditionary force is being mobilised across the Channel, but where it is concentrating and who is the officer in command is a well-kept secret.

THE GERMANS AT OLYMPIA.

German suspects in London are finding a temporary home at Olympia. Their lot is not an unhappy one. Well fed they lie on rugs among their packages smoking and reading "The Times," while the huge building offers ample opportunities for exercise But one feels sorry for the more respectable class of Germans, even when naturalised. They shrink from mixing with their neighbours and are not overproud of the undoubted brutality with which English people have been treated in Germany, to say nothing of the inexcusable discourtesy to our Ambassador. Even the American Ambassador in Berlin had had to submit to indignities. It is a common joke in London that a great political club in the West End has lost half its members, who have gone back to Germany to fight for their country. In other clubs notices have been posted warning gentlemen born of German nationality, whether naturalised or not, to refrain from attending the club as much for their own comfort as that of the other members. It is quite excusable if we live in a state of suspicion regarding every Teuton we meet here, for without question the number of spies among us has been enormous. Not only are many of these naturalised, but some have attained positions of social and business importance and these have been the most difficult to detect.

I have met three battalions of Territorials marching through London to-day. Unlike many of those that come from the east and west of England they have been small men and not individually martial to look at. But as regiments they are wonderfully compact, the men's faces are full of character and strength, while their sturdy forms look wonderfully workmanlike in their khaki uniforms. One regiment of Irish Fusiliers which had come from the Emerald Isle, marched with three bands including bagpipes, from St. Pancras to Knightsbridge. They were received with great enthusiasm all along the route. At Hyde Park corner it passed a "drag" full of old pensioners from Chelsea Hospital. The Territorials lustily cheered the white-headed veterans, a compliment which the senior among these veterans acknowledged by standing up and raising his hat from time to time.

ROTTEN ROW A CAMP.

Rotten Row presents a spectacle that has never been seen before and is little likely to be seen again. Instead of the smart society horsemen and horsewomen to which we are used, even in August, it is filled with Territorials and Regulars in charge of horses, waggons and other necessaries of war. A great number of these are commandeered so that one sees a great many names of leading traders on the waggons which fly yellow flags and are mounted by Territorials and regular army drivers. Some of these big firms that pride themselves on the quality of the cattle they employ have been great sufferers; no doubt their directors wish that they had been satisfied with inferior horses.

A STRANGE AUGUST.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

This is the strangest August that London has seen for many years or likely to experience for many a long year to come. It is neither "season" nor "out of season." It is simply London in war time. As usual in August there are a few people to be seen riding in the Park; but on this occasion it does not necessarily mean they are but of town. The business men have probably had to sell their horses or they have been commandeered for war. The mere man of fashion has either disappeared to some secluded spot or developed an energy and capacity for assisting at this time of stress scarcely to have been expected of him, while the majority of the frequenters of the Row are either with the regular army on the Continent or serving with Territorial regiments at Home. The King with the Princess Mary has been among the few equestrians who have found time for an hour's exercise, and as he has trotted round the famous path he has received the salutes of hundreds of recruits drilling in preparation for Lord Kitchener's second army of a hundred thousand men. The mantle of the two Pitts has fallen on that remarkable man and he has truly warned our enemies that the remarkable resources and astounding energy of our empire are not to be lightly challenged, and, as in the days of Napoleon, we shall continue to feed our army whatever temporary reverses we may experience, even should our Allies cease. It is strange that at this time the two personalities that have become accentuated are the King and Lord Kitchener, both matter of fact men of action, naturally averse to publicity. His Majesty has not been a sailor for nothing and is not inclined to wear his heart on his sleeve. But as he took his hat off in final farewell to a Regiment of Guards a few days ago there was distinct pathos in his attitude, while those who watched him walk back into the Palace might have marked something more.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was at Buckingham Palace yesterday after some strenuous work with the Grenadier Guards. With a large pipe in his mouth he has fraternised with the men, with whom he is very popular. He looks very boyish on the march dressed in his simple suit of Khaki, carrying the colours as the youngest officer, and surrounded on all sides by comparative giants. His Royal Highness is very keen and takes a lot out of his slim active frame.

The Duke of Connaught will not be with us yet awhile. He is doing great work in Canada and the great Dominion cannot spare his ripe experience in military organisation at the present time. Prince Alexander of Teck, the Governor-General-designate of Canada, and his brother, the Duke of Teck, are both going to the front.

Amid the unconfirmed news that has arrived from the seat of war is the reported wounding of the Crown Prince. This reminds me that though the Kaiser's irrepressible son has never ceased to proclaim his hatred for England and everything English, he is still on our army list as Colonel-in-Chief of the 11th Hussars. So far there is no news that he has "torn off" his English uniform after the dramatic manner of his histrionic father. The Crown Prince has also been decorated with the blue ribbon of the Garter. I am afraid that, though English people are not troubled with much personal feeling in the matter, the Kaiser's heir is no more popular over here than we are with him. He does not appeal to the English taste despite the fact that he is the idol of the Berlin crowd. The Prince was Queen Victoria's first great-grandson, a fact that does not seem to have softened his attitude to this country.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

The journals at home have been so loyal in supporting the Government in matters of diplomacy that I question whether your readers have ever heard rumours of how badly the German Ambassador over here was treated by his Government. It is true that he must have had some inkling of strained relations, but it is quite certain that he was kept in the dark as to the true trend of events and was not in any way consulted. He was very popular in London and one of his assets was his great friendship with Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. Princess Lichnowsky, who is as brilliant as her husband, speaks several languages like a native, including English and was largely responsible for her husband's popularity. During the crisis the German Ambassador sent at least half a dozen telegrams to the Kaiser, all of which remained unanswered. In despair he called on Mr. Asquith at one o'clock in the morning and asked him to advise the King to telegraph to the Kaiser. Mr. Asquith seemed very doubtful whether he could persuade King George to do anything of the kind, and finally it was decided to abandon the idea and adopt another course in a final effort to secure peace. With this object they called at Buckingham Palace. There they saw Lord Stamfordham, his Majesty's secretary, who seemed very doubtful of calling his Master at that hour of the morning, for King George had been very hard worked with very little sleep for some days. Finally a lady of the household undertook to rouse the Queen who woke the King. His Majesty came to them in his dressing gown, a cable was drafted and despatched to the Tsar. That is the secret history of King George's famous final effort for peace.

Talking of the self-restraint of our press, Lord Kitchener has expressed his gratitude and admiration in public. It is true that the English papers have shown commendable self-restraint, but it is equally true that this has not been universally practised without some influence. At least one journal of the Yellow Press class received a hint from K. of K. that he was entitled to seize its offices and was not unwilling to do so if indiscreet news continued to ornament its columns.

GERMAN BARBARISM.

There is now no question of the barbarism with which the German Army, led by their officers, are conducting the war to say nothing of the brutal treatment of English people who had the misfortune to find themselves in Germany at the opening of hostilities. The terrible results of this have yet to be seen, for it is to be feared that the troops of the Allies will be filled with a bitter spirit of revenge. One of the most disgraceful stories of German methods is that told by Mr. Drummond Hay, the British Consul at Danzig, who with his sixteen-year old son was cast into prison and with his companions had to share a stuffy cell for thirty-six hours. They were not allowed to clean out the straw strewn apartment nor was anyone allowed to officiate for them. There was absolutely no sanitation whatever. Although Mr. Hay and his family are once more in England the fate of many of his companions is still unknown. Indeed the anxiety in England for friends and relations who happen to be in the hands of our merciless enemies is most distressing. This and the host of spies is not making the Germans left in this country too popular; let us hope that no event connected with the war will so excite popular fury as to cause active assaults on our Teuton guests. Mr. Drummond Hay is a popular member of the Consular Service and he has had much experience. He was for some time Consul at Casamblanca in Morocco and no doubt has had some experience of German diplomacy at the time of the famous *courtetemps* known to history as the Moroccan crisis. King Edward visited Casablanca while Mr. Drummond Hay was there. The son who has just shared his father's hardships was then a small boy who so delighted the late King by his originality and readiness of retort that his Majesty presented him with a handsome initial tie-pin on leaving.

BOLD GERMAN SPIES.

Even now German spies about the country are behaving in many cases with great boldness. In one case bombs were thrown at an express train, while in another instance the effort to wreck a train by mysterious passengers led to the holding up of the locomotive on the advice of sentries who communicated with the authorities at the Three Bridges Station on the Brighton line, but the culprits unfortunately escaped. The Territorials who guard our lives are no novices at their work and it is well that everybody realises the importance of promptly replying to their challenge. At Liverpool a sentry shot a German spy while in more than one case those who have refused to answer the call have suffered. Two days ago a sentry shot and bayonetted a man in the pitch dark. He had been challenged more than once. An amusing story is told about a captain in a Territorial regiment who had forgotten the pass word. On returning to camp he was met with the well known "Who goes there?" The officer replied casually "I have forgotten the pass word, but I am Captain—, you know me." "Very sorry, you cannot go on without the pass word" replied the sentry. The Captain laughingly expostulated but the sentry was obdurate. Then the officer became angry, but the sentry would not budge. At last came a voice from out the darkness "Say Bill don't argue with the blighter, shoot 'im."

THE LATE POPE.

This week has been a notable one among the churches. The death of Pope Pio Decimo has of course necessitated special services in the Westminster Cathedral, the Brompton Oratory and numerous ecclesiastical buildings that supply the wants of the great Roman element in our population. To-day in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and other Anglican churches services are being held in connection with the war Speaking of the late Pope, it is characteristic of his peasant origin and simple life that he had travelled little in his pre-papal days and had never been to England. He knew nothing of foreign politics and was one of the least mundane men that ever had occupied the Throne of St. Peter. He became more conventional from the Vatican point of view in recent years, but when he first entered on his exalted office he created much comment by dining with a well-known composer in Rome in an unostentatious manner. I do not know how it originated, but there is one custom at the death of a Pontiff that is decidedly peculiar. His Holiness is not immediately buried but placed in a temporary resting place until the decease of his successor when he is placed beneath the earth. Therefore the death of Pio Decimo is followed by the burial of his predecessor.

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Beg to announce that pending details of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the State cover of the extra War Risks and other charges on ships and cargoes, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The public demand for our well-known brands of wines and spirits should therefore be met, for the time being without enhancement throughout Bombay and its territories.

BOMBAY Offices and Warehouse.....Medows Street, Fo

PICKING OF GERMAN OFFICERS BY THE BRITISH SHOTS.

(Associated Press.)

The reports from the front received here indicate that the best shots of some British regiments have been devoted to picking off German officers.

MOVEMENT OF GERMANS FROM WESTERN TO EASTERN THEATRE.

There seems no longer room to doubt the movement of the Germans from the western to the eastern theatre. "The Times" quotes a trustworthy informant who has arrived in England from Hanover that on Wednesday and Thursday he saw troop trains pass and heard the soldiers' conversations indicating that they had been to France and Belgium and were going to the Russian frontier.

BUSY BOMBAY.

CROWDS OF VISITORS IN THE HOTELS.

BEDS IN THE CARDROOM.

If anyone had prophesied a couple of months ago that in the middle of September passengers arriving in this city would find the utmost difficulty in securing rooms, he would have been regarded as a likely candidate for the padded room of the nearest lunatic asylum. The months of August and September are a hibernating period in Bombay as a rule, the city is the sleepiest of sleepy hollows, and the few passengers who arrive here either going to or coming from England, can have their choice of rooms in any of the hotels at the lowest off-season rates. To-day a new arrival would probably have to go from hotel to hotel in a vain search for a room, and in the end count himself lucky to get in anywhere, even though he had to sleep in a drawing or sitting room.

Every train that comes into the city brings its quota of military officers either bound for the seat of war or to stay in Bombay on staff duty; and every ship that comes out from England brings full complements of passengers, officers of the services and civilians, whose holidays at Home have been cut short by the outbreak of hostilities. Then there are the wives and families of the military officers who are off on active service, and who will themselves be going Home as soon as arrangements can be made for them. All these people help to swell our extra population, and to make the city more crowded than anyone ever imagined it could be in the rains; fuller, indeed, than it usually is in the height of the cold weather season.

HOTELS BESIEGED.

All the hotels and most of the boarding houses in Bombay are sharing in the good times, and it is no exaggeration to say that for the past few weeks each mail day has seen the hotels literally beseiged by scores of people wanting accommodation for a day or two or longer, numbers of whom have had to be refused because there was nowhere to put them. Take the case of our premier hotel. When it first became known that an Expeditionary Force was to be despatched from India, the Directors of the Taj Mahal Hotel very patriotically offered to accommodate officers going on active service free of charge for a certain number of days, and at extremely low rates if they stayed longer, and for the past few weeks the hotel has been almost full of military men. Officers have come and gone, and more have come in their places, and the hotel has for a fortnight been busier even then when the American tourists are here in their hundreds.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The climax was reached last Saturday week. Steamers which had been expected to leave that day did not go, and the people who were to have sailed on them trooped back to the Taj. Tiffin had been provided for about 350 people, but over 600 sat down, and all enjoyed a hearty meal. How it was done is one of those secrets of hotel management which no ordinary layman can understand; and even Mr. Stengler, the manager, when asked said that he did not know! One of the stewards of the hotel snatched a moment that evening at dinner-time to say to the writer in his own quaint idiom: "Sir, I am in this hotel eleven years, and never have I seen anything like this."

On Friday the mail arrived with an exceedingly large number of passengers, and another ship from England also brought a crowd. The result was that all the hotels were, metaphorically speaking, exhibiting "house-full" boards before the evening. Seventy people were refused at the Taj Mahal alone, and several visitors were taken in only after expressing their willingness to sleep in the card-room, or drawing room, in which beds have been placed.

THREE IN A ROOM.

Three gentlemen who arrived by the mail tried first one hotel and then another unsuccessfully, and could not get in anywhere. Finally they were given one room for the three of them.

Another case may be quoted. A lady and gentleman arrived at one of the hotels and asked for two rooms. "Sorry," said the manager, "I have only one room vacant. You can have that if you like." "But I can't share a room with my sister," said the gentleman. The manager was resourceful. He told the gentleman that he could provide him with screens and curtains and thus make the one room into two, and it would be all right if the gentleman went to bed late, and rose early. And the brother and sister made a virtue of necessity, and acquiesced.

Many other cases could be quoted which in ordinary times would be regarded as over-crowding—but nobody seems to mind. It is a strange period through which we are living, and people submit cheerfully to conditions which at other times would rouse them to the highest pitch of virtuous indignation.

NEW ZENANA HOSPITAL, NASIK.

The opening of the new hospital buildings of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission in Nasik by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer took place last Wednesday. The chair was taken by the Collector, Mr. McNeill.

The Rev. Canon Heywood read a report, giving a sketch of the medical work done in Nasik under the auspices of the Z. B. & M. M. during the last ten years. The Mission began work among women in 1904 at the request of the Trustees of the Dhankorabai Hospital, who temporarily lent their buildings and furniture. As this work increased the Mission was obliged to move to more suitable premises, but owing to lack of funds the work has hitherto been carried on under exceptionally difficult circumstances, the wards being dark and often crowded. In spite of disabilities, however, the number of in-patients treated last year was 368, and new out-patients numbered 2,507, while 206 operations were performed.

The total cost of the New Hospital site and buildings [illegible] 72,000 (including a bungalow for the English missionary staff)—has been provided entirely by private charity, and though the buildings are a vast improvement on those they have displaced, yet funds were not sufficient to meet all the requirements of a well-equipped hospital, and rigid economy has to be practised. The buildings were begun last year and provide accommodation for 27 patients, an Indian staff of nurses and compounders, a hospital assistant and a matron. Surgical, medical and maternity wards, as well as a children's ward, are ready and it is hoped, if funds are forthcoming, to erect a separate block for out-patients. Private wards are urgently needed, and it is hoped that these may be built with money provided by Indian friends and sympathisers.

The architects of the buildings were Messrs. Hall, Botley & Co.

SERVIANS INVADE BOSINA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent sends the following special cables:—

LONDON, Sept. 10,

An Exchange Company's Telegram from Nish states that the Servians have begun the invasion of Bosnia crossing the Save River near Mitrooica.

INSTRUCTIONAL DUTIES.

The appeal to ex-non-commissioned officers for instructional duties is meeting with a response.

GERMAN LOSS OF OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" military correspondent opines that the German loss in officers is likely to tell since in the German system the officer is everything. The French, being accustomed to draw two-thirds of their regimental officers from their ranks are much better able to replace those fallen, from the same source and carry on the contest without marked loss of one."

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 12

It is understood that Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Principal of Foreman Christian College, Lahore, has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 11,51,144-0-4. Collections through the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart.:—

Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, Rs. 500; M. P. Khareghat Esq., Rs. 500; Pherozesha M. Kaka, Rs. 150; Rustomjee B. Sethna, Rs. 100; Staff of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Rs. 90; P. Byramjee Esq., Rs. 50; H. P. Byramjee Esq., Rs. 50; Dr. S. P. Mehta Rs. 50; Miss M. D. M. Mehta, Rs. 25; Mrs. Cawasjee Billimoria, Rs. 25; Miss N. S. Jamsetjee, Rs. 25; Ardeshir Rustomji Esq., Rs 25; "A Parsi Volunteer" Rs. 25; H. N. C., Rs. 15; Novel, Rs. 14; J. H. C., Rs. 10; M. D. C., Rs. 10; Mrs. Bmicajee Rustomjee, Rs. 10; "A Well Wisher" Rs. 6; K. D. S. Rs. 5; In Memory of Mrs. Soonabai Jeewaji, Rs. 5; In Memory of Mr. Joowaji Manekji, Rs. 5; Mrs. A. Chowksy, Rs. 5; "A Well Wisher," Rs. 5; A Zarthosti Lady, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 1,480; Staff employed at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, B. C. I. Ry., Rs. 381; The Manager and Staff of Messrs. Henry Gannon and Co., Rs. 227; Dalals employed at Carnac Bridge Depot, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Rs. 72; The Carting Agents at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Rs. 47; Total Rs. 11,351-0-4.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt., (Bank of Bombay.

	Rs	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	11,44,092	12	4
Citizens of Rajkote (through S. N. Pandit Esq., Bar-at-Law, Rajkote) 1st instalment	3,000	0	0
The Students and Staff of the Elphinstone College	11,53	0	0
The Principal, Staff and Boys of Elphinstone School	575	0	0
Haji Sultanalli Shustari	500	0	0
Sirdar D. Bivalkar of Alibag	500	0	0

Dr. R. Row, M.D., Rs. 300; Julius Muller Esq., Rs. 150; Collections of the Bombay Wesleyan Churches, Rs. 105-5-4; Parasharan Bhawoo Esq., Girgaum, Rs. 101; Lt.-Col. C. S Stack, 33rd Cavalry, Aurangabad, Rs. 100; Mehrab Gangadharrao Nilkanth alias Nanasaheb Patwardhan, Jehagirdhir of Wadi, Rs 100; Frank Oliveira Esq., Rs. 100; A. M D'Souza Esq., Rs. 100; Offertories at the Holy Trinity Church, Aurangabad, Rs. 76-10; The servants of the Bombay Club, Rs. 51; W. R. Padgett Esq., Rs. 50; The Native Staff of Messrs. Bume and Reif, Rs. 50; The Dock Establishment of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Rs. 24-5-9; "Lovers of Peace" Rs. 15; Total Rs. 11,51,144-0-4.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt., (Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 78,437; Per Mrs. Dinshaw D. Romer. A Hindu Lady, Rs. 50; Mrs. Edward Baker, Rs. 35; Per Mrs. Cauty, Ladies and Children of the Bombay City Police, Rs. 77; Per Capt. Contenay, Officers and Engineers of S.S. Homayum, Rs. 90; Per Lady Petit, Miss Soonabai K. J. Mody. Rs. 10; Bai Meherbai Hormasji Albless, Rs. 100; Bai Motibai Furdoonjee Albless, Rs. 50; Success to British Arms, Rs. 11; Mr. M. M. Sorabjee, Rs. 5; Mr. C. J. Wadia, Rs. 5; Bai Banoobai Framji Commissariatwalla Rs. 500; "A Sympathiser" Rs. 10; Total Rs. 691; Per Mrs. P. N. Kanga, Mrs. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, Rs. 15; Mrs. Bomonji Sethna, Rs. 5; Mrs. Framji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 100; Mrs. Shivanksh S. Batliwalla, Rs. 25; Mrs. Jehangir J. Vima Dalal, Rs. 15; Mrs. Sorabji Manockjee Darmanwala, Rs. 100; A Zoroastrian Lady, Rs. 10; Wishing Success to British Arms, Rs. 10; Mrs. Jemshedji B. Vima Dalal, Rs. 25; Mrs. Jemshedji C. Bilia, Rs. 5;—Rs. 310; Total Rs. 79,690.

Brought forward Rs. 79,756; Mrs. T. Avery. Rs. 50; Per Mrs. Avery, T. H. K. Rs. 30. T. D. Rs. 30; F. O. Rs. 30; A Cuffe Parade Drummery, 50; Kitty, Rs. 10; A. C. B., Rs. 10; Molly and Betty B., Rs. 2; W. R. S., Rs. 10; C. O.'s Office, Rs. 5; Lt. B. C. Marsh R. I. M., Rs. 50; D. H. U., Rs. 30;—257. Mrs. K. R. Wacha Rs. 100; Mrs. F. B. Kerigan, Rs. 15; Miss Bhagwandas Madhavdas, Rs. 15; Mrs. Laxmibai Parisekai, Rs. 15; Per Lady Petit, Mrs. Shrinbai M. Cama, Rs. 35; Misses Buchubai, Dhunbai Goolbai, Coovarbai daughters of Mr. Sorabjee, Dadabhoy Dubash (through Miss Jehangeer) Rs. 100; Mrs. Sorabjee D. Dubash through Miss Jehangeer, Rs. 75;—Rs. 210; Total Rs. 80,417.

Per Mrs. D'Monte, Girgaum:—

Mrs. Nathalia Misquitta, Mrs. Thomas Fernandez and Mrs. L. Roch, Cakes of Soap and Seedling Salts; Miss Hilda Frank, Mrs. M. Duarte and Mrs. John D'Lima, Ice Caps and Draughts; Mrs. J. Misquitta, Mrs. Lewis Valdorcos and Mrs. P. C. Alvarez, Face Towels; Mrs. M. T. Nelson, Mrs. L. N. D'Souza and Mrs. W. F. Rowe, Absorbent Wool; Mrs. P. D'Lima, Miss Jane Frank and Miss Josephine D'Mello, Handkerchiefs; Miss M. C. Baptista, Mrs. Victoria Henriques and Mrs. Caesar D'Mello, Pillow Cases; Mrs. A. M. D'Aguiar, Mrs. P. E. Gonsalvez, Mrs. L. Crasto, Safety Pins and Reels of Cotton; Mrs. A. Crasto, Mrs. M. Baptista and Mrs. A. Baptista, Sponges; Mrs. C. Gonsalvez, Mrs. Basil Fernandez and Mrs. Theodore, Eau de Cologne; Mrs. L. B., Fernandez and Mrs. Tryphena Fernandez, Compendium of Games; Mrs. F. Dias, Miss M. D'Mello and Mrs. J. D. Fernandez, Bundles of Tape; Mrs. Rose Fernandez, Mrs. M. D'Silva, Mrs. A. N. D'Souza, Mrs. C. Crasto, Mrs. V. D'Silva, Miss M. D'Penha and Mrs. Albertina Pereira, Cigarettes, Packing Twine and Bath Towels; "A Friend" 13 Yds. Warm Material.

Messrs. Leach and Webornay, 2 Doz: Tape Measures; Miss B. Moray, 20 Yds. Flannel; Mrs. Maria Fridoux, 6 Prs. Stockings and a Petticoat; "A Little Lass" Warm Clothing; Mrs. Morley, Warm Clothing; "Anonymous" 3 Doz: Handkerchiefs; Mr. T. M. Zonros. Warm Clothing; Mrs. Wilson, Warm Clothing; Carl and Co. through Mr. F. H. Nowrojee, 2½ Doz: Sweaters; Mrs. W. Gawthorne, 50 Sheets; The Cathedral Girls High School, 6 Doz: Housewifes complete and 7 Doz: Milk Covers; "A Friend" Worn Clothing; Mrs. K. B. Kerigan, Warm Clothing; Miss Spencer, 6 Bed Tables, 1 Doz: Pipes, 1 Doz: Tobacco Pouches, 3 Cup Covers, 8 Prs. Bed Socks and Books; The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Ltd.: 50 Vacuum Flasks Book and Magazines:—"Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque"—Dinshaw Petit and Co., Ltd. and Mrs. Van Rykom.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 76,960; Mrs. R. L. Sinclair, Rs. 50; Indian Presbyterian Church, Nana's Peth, Poona (Collection), Rs. 100; Lodge "Perseverence" (first donation), Rs 100; E. A. Goll, Rs. 300; Lady Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Rs. 300; Mrs. J. B. Linn, Rs. 50; Per Mrs. D'Monte:—Mrs. Godivala, Rs. 200; Mrs Katrak, Miss M. Dodivala, and Mrs. Mistry Rs. 150; B. F. P. Rs. 15; C. B. P. Rs. 5; Miss Jane Dias, Rs 5; Mrs. A. F. Kharas, Rs. 10; A Friend, Rs. 5; Mrs. Tom Rodrigues, Rs. 10; Miss A. R. Makba, Rs. 20; Mrs. Joana Miranda, Rs. 15; Mrs. Rege, Rs. 15; Per Rev. R. D. Acland:—All Saint's Church, Kholapur, (Collection), Rs. 27; Mrs. Wodehouse, Rs. 100; total Rs. 78,437.

Messrs. Killick Nixon by Mr. W. A. Gawthorne 50 Sheets,

Mrs. M. B. Trab, 4 Rugs; 4 Pr. Woollen Socks, 3 Pr. Woollen Bed Socks.

"Those Interested" Clothes and Books

Mr. W. W. Clifford (Kanara Kerwai), 3 Vivella Shirts; 2 Jaeger Pants and 1 Pyjama Suit.

Messrs. Dinshaw Namdar & Co., 150,000 Cigarettes.

Nurse Faville, 12 Doz. Handkerchiefs; 24 Pr. Woollen Socks.

"A Zorastrian Lady" 6 Towels; 1 piece of Drill.

Mrs. G. W. Claridge, Old Linen.

Mrs. Cox Children's Clothing.

Sympathizer per F. H. Nowrojee 1 Doz. Towels and 3 blankets.

Mrs. Krishnaed N. Jhaveri 2 Pr. Trousers, 3 Flannel Shirts and Magazines.

Staff of the Bombay Branch of the P. P. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., 200 lbs. Tobacco.

Mrs. Baker Women and children's clothes.

Messrs. Khodada Sheriar & Co., 10,000 Cigarettes.

Mrs. E. M. de la Cherois Writing Blocks and Note paper.

Mrs. Pelham, Children's Clothes.

Mrs. M. E. Strong (Pali Varia-Kathiawar), Old Linen, cup Covers and Books.

The Staff Students and Lady Superintendent of the Women's Training College, Dharwar, 5 Flannel Pyjama Suits, 4 Flannel Shirts; 4 Cotton Shirts, and 26 Balaclava Caps.

Mrs. Lindsay (Pali Hill) Roll of Flannel.

Preventive Officer, Pen, his staff of 4 Clerks and Menials, 1 Maund Betel Nut; 1 Maund Chewing Tobacco and 2 Tins of 10,000 Beedies.

Messrs. George Gregory & Co., 2 Pieces Grey Flannel, 33 yards each.

Mrs. Noel Wilkins, 1 Hot Water Bottle.

Mrs. J. C. Keddle, Mrs. M. H. Sowerby and Mrs. Ethel Holmes, 27 Prs. Flannel Ward Drawers and 27 Flannel Vests.

Messrs. M. T. Madon & Co., 1 Gross Safety Pins.

"A Well Wisher" 6 Shirts and Magazines.

Mrs. J. E. Belia 33 Doz. Goa Buttons.

Mrs. Hancock, 8 Tins Tobacco; 6 Boxes Soap; 2 Tins Cigarettes; 12 Prs. Socks; 24 Handkerchiefs; 2 Regais; 18 Small Towels and 4 Dekshais.

Mrs. Quintaba 24 Flannel Vests.

Mrs. Gray 4 Mufflers; 1 Doz. Boys Shirts; 2 Petticoats; 1 Pr. Woollen Socks.

Books and Magazines:—Mr. N. N. Kothare, Miss Cursetjee, Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Residents of Green's Mansions Hotel, Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. B. J. H. Somak.

The subscription of Rs. 2,087 has already been acknowledged in the papers, but we now publish the names of the subscribers:—

Mrs. Merwanji Cama, Rs. 100; Ladies of Oomrigar Family, Rs. 125; Mrs. Merwanji Ghobhai, Rs. 100; A Parsi Lady (H. K. S.), Rs. 100; A Zarthosti Lady (P. P.), Rs. 100; A Parsi Lady (S. K. L.), Rs. 100; Mrs. Pirojsha P. Cama, Rs. 30; Miss Pirojsha Cama, Rs. 20; Mrs. P. J. Joshi, Rs. 15; Mrs. Sorabji R. Dalal Rs. 5; Mrs. Pestonji N. Wadia, Rs. 15; Mrs. J. A. Dalal, Rs. 15; A Zarthosti Lady (M. E. B.), Rs. 31; Mrs. Ardeshir D. Mowji, Rs. 10; Mrs. E. M. Modi, Rs. 50; Miss R. C. Dabai, Rs. 10; Mrs. Burjorji Aga, Rs. 10; Mrs. D. Guilder, Rs. 15; Mrs. S. Guzder, Rs. 10. A Parsi Lady (H. C. C.). Rs. 50; Mrs. Jehanger Ghadially, Rs. 10; Miss A. P. Cama, Rs. 25; Mrs. Hormasji Jhaveri, Rs. 10; Mrs K. Vacha, Rs. 25; Bai Meherbai P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 15; Mrs. Ardesher Palkhiwalla, Rs. 51; Mrs. N. Cooper, Rs. 10; Mrs. B. E. Eharwalla, Rs. 50; Mrs. Cooper, Rs. 25; A Parsi Lady (K. B. N.), Rs. 50; Mrs. R. Billimoria, Rs. 15; Mrs. Dinshaw J. Vakeel, Rs. 50; Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Nicholson, Rs. 30; The Misses J. P. Nicholson, Rs. 20; Miss F. J. Batliboi, Rs. 10; Mrs. R. B. Shroff, Rs 10; Mrs. Shapurji N. Chandabhoy, Rs. 25; Bai Ruttonbai Dorabhoy Katrak, Rs. 50; Bai Pirajbai N. Dhalla, Rs. 5; Mrs. Phiroze M. Dustoor, Rs. 10; Mrs. Pirosha D. Captain, Rs. 20; Bai Maneckbai J. Guzdar, Rs. 10; Bai Maneckbai N. Mistry, Rs. 10; Mrs. Limjibhoy Parakh, Rs. 15; Mrs. F. S. Bharoucha, Rs. 15; Bai Jerbai Pestonji Dubash, Rs. 5; Mrs. Maneckji M. Bahadurji, Rs. 15; Mrs. P. H Gheesta, Rs. 10; Bai Jerbai Ardeshir Limboowalla, Rs. 15; Mrs. Merwanji Dubash, Rs 5; Mrs. R. P. Vakeel, Rs. 25; Mrs. N. Dubash, Rs. 15; Mrs. Darasha Dubash, Rs. 20; Doctor Pirojsha Pallonji, Rs. 10; Mrs. D. F. Byramji, Rs. 15; Miss Cooverbai P. Vakeel, Rs. 20; Mrs. P. R. Wallace, Rs. 25; Mrs. F. M. Murzaban, Rs. 50; Mrs. R. J. Monsie, Rs. 15; Mrs. R. J. Modi, Rs. 15; Miss B. Vachaghandy, Rs. 15; Mrs. R. K. Dadachanji, Rs. 50; Miss Tehmina N. Nanny, Rs. 35; Mrs. Sukhia, Rs. 7; Bai Jaiji J. Bavaji, Rs. 15; Mrs. Jiomanji S. Oomrigar of Bhavnagar, Rs. 50; Mrs. Edalji S. Oomrigar of Bhavnagar, Rs. 50; Mrs. Jal Dubash, Rs. 5; Mrs. Navazbai Khorsedji, Rs. 20; Mrs. H. B. Guzder and family, Rs. 50; Miss N. J. Gamadia, Rs. 50; Mrs. Framroz Daboo, Rs. 3; Mrs. Rustomji Colombowalla, Rs. 3; Mrs. Pestonji Khodalji, Rs. 3; A Well Wisher, Rs. 1.

AHMEDABAD BRANCH.

At a meeting of the working committee of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Women's War Relief Fund on Monday the 7th September 1914 at the Ladies Club. Mrs. Kennedy read a telegram from H. E. Lady Willingdon congratulating her on starting a centre at Ahmedabad. Mrs. McCormac was elected Vice-President.

The Committee suggested sending materials for some hospital beds from the cash subscriptions collected by various conveners (each bed costing about Rs. 25). Mrs. Kennedy conveyed Mr. Selweight's message of carrying the goods to Bombay free of charge.

The following collections were announced:—Lady Chinubhai, Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Mr Barrow Rs. 100; Mrs. Nanavaty, Rs. 15; Mrs. Dabholkar, Rs. 25; The members of the Ladies' Club, Rs. 91; Mrs. Shorrock, Rs. 100; Mrs A. Shorrock, Rs. 50; Mrs. J. Wigley; Rs. 25; Mrs. Smith, Rs. 10; Mrs. Thomson, Rs. 25; Mrs. Blackburn, Rs. 25; Mr. Boyd, Rs. 20; Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal, Rs 10; Mrs. Jenson, Rs. 10; Mr C. Riley, Rs. 10; Mrs. Dr. Cripps, Rs. 2; Mrs. Ben Marden, Rs. 20; Mr. Edward Harwood, Rs. 5; Mrs. Robert Carr, Rs. 20; Mrs. Corke, Rs. 2; Mr. Wilnour, Rs. 15; Mrs. Rodgers, Rs. 5; Mrs. Rankin, Rs. 5; Mr. Lang, Rs. 5; Mr Preston, Rs. 10; Through Mrs. Thompson Rs. 40; Mr. Frank Shorrock, Rs. 15; Through Mrs. Sorabji Jamsedji Lalkaka, Rs. 668. Through Mrs. Kennedy, Rs. 57-11; Mrs. Shivabnai Motibhai, Rs. 25; Through Mrs. Gillespie, Rs 104; Through the wife of Sarcar Kazi Fariduddin, Rs. 45-12-0.

From the mother of Sardar Imam Haidarbai Sajjada Nashim of Shah Alam Dargha, Rs. 100.

Mrs. Ambala Sarabbai 1,000 yds. shirting and other cloth.

Through Mrs. Munsiff.—From Mrs. Dhanbhura (Bulsar) 6 napkins, pairs socks. 2 warm suits, 4 warm trousers, 2 jackets, 9 face towels, 1 Bath towel, 1 vest, 1 coat. Through Mrs. Munsiff—From Mrs. Amin (Ahmedabad) 4 Packs playing cards 2 warm shirts 2 warm Pyjamas, 1 Aluminum glass, 1 Nail cutter, 1 pipe.

Through Mrs. Munsiff—From Mrs. Serval (Bombay) 3 packets cards, 1 warm suit, 2 warm trousers, 1 vest. Through Mrs. Munsiff From A K Wadia (Bombay) 3 flannel suits, 3 pairs socks, 3 flannel trousers, 1 cotton suit—1 suit.

Through Mrs. Munsiff—From A K Wadia (Bombay) 3 flannel suits, 3 pairs socks, 3 Flanne trousers, 1 cotton suit—1 suit.

Mrs. Munsif 42 yards. flannel to be made into shirts. 10 pairs socks, 3 pipes, 3 dozen handkerchiefs, 11 cotton-shirts.

Mrs. Ramanbhai 40 yards flannel.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, 3 pairs night suits, 3 flannel coats, 2 cotton shirts, 2 woollen pants 5 pairs socks 3 towels, 2 flannel shirts, 2 handkerchiefs, 3 napkins, 1 sheet, 1 Table cloth, 1 cap, 5 packs playing cards.

Through Mrs. Gillespie—From Ahmedali Miyabhai Bros. 10 packets biscuits, 2 boxes cheroots, 3 tins cigaretts 1 box safety pins, 3 packs needles, 6 rolls toilet paper, 4 packets chocolates.

Through Mrs. Gillespie—From K. G. Husen and Son—750 cheroots.

Ahmedabad Ghulamali, 2 bundles of wool.

Norandas Chotalal, 4 tins biscuits, 5 tins cigarettes.

Girls and Staff of the Mahalaxmi Female Training College first instalment—12 dozen handkerchiefs, 1 silk, handkerchief, 1 Dozen serviettes, 1 Dozen and 5 towels, 2 Balaclava caps, 1 Shawl, 4 Lungry lengths, 4 Saris, 1 Table cloth, 2 frocks, 4 petti coats, 3 jackets, 4 vests 3 pants, 1 shirt, 1 bundle rags, books and magazines.

From C. F. Siewright, Esq. 3 white coats, 3 Holland coats, 1 pair white socks, 3 thin vests, 3 pairs cotton pants, 3 pairs woollen pants—1 night suit, 5 white shirts, 5 Table napkins, 3 towels 2 handkerchiefs, 1 table cloth, 6 old pieces.

From Mrs. Siewright—1 muffler, 1 towel, 1 table cloth, 3 old pieces.

Mrs. Gillespie—1 sewing machine (for work at present and to be sold for the benefit of the fund hereafter), 2 table clothes, 1 Dozen serviettes, old linen muslin etc. books and magazines.

Gilamahmad—Some free dirzic work.

Through Mrs. Kennedy—From J. Desonza and Co—3 tins biscuits, 200 cigarettes, 2 tins essence beef, 6 bottles Oxo, 2 tins Tobacco, 2 Rose letter (A good amusing game Through Mrs. Kennedy—Anonymous, 4 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs white flannel trousers, 4 long white underpants (100se), 1 sleeping coat, 4 soft white shirts, Khakhi breeches.1 Khakhi shirt, 7 pairs grey flannel trousers 3 towels, 5 pairs socks, 1 collar, 1 Viyelle Shirt, books and magazine.

Mrs. Ratanji J. Lalkaka, Books.

Mrs. Manchersha Contractor, old clothes, books, and magazines

Mrs. Sorabji Jamesdji Lalkaka, Warm clothing.

Mrs. Benerji Sorabji Lalkaka, old clothes.

From Mrs. Wigley, 3 woollen vests, 2 woollen belts, 2 flannel belts, 3 coloured handkerchiefs, 5 pair socks, 1 shirt old.

From Mrs. Suraiya, 1 tent (new).

LADIES' WAR RELIEF FUND.

ACTIVITY IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 12.

Great activity prevails in all the local centres in connection with the Ladies' War Relief Fund, and several complete units of ten beds have already been sent to Bombay for despatch to Europe by the St. John Ambulance Association. Several other units from Bolarum, Trimulgherry and Hyderabad centres will be ready in a few days. Mrs. Stewart Fraser, the president, and Mrs. Wilkinson, general treasurer and secretary, are receiving subscriptions to the fund.

MEETING AT BHAVNAGAR.

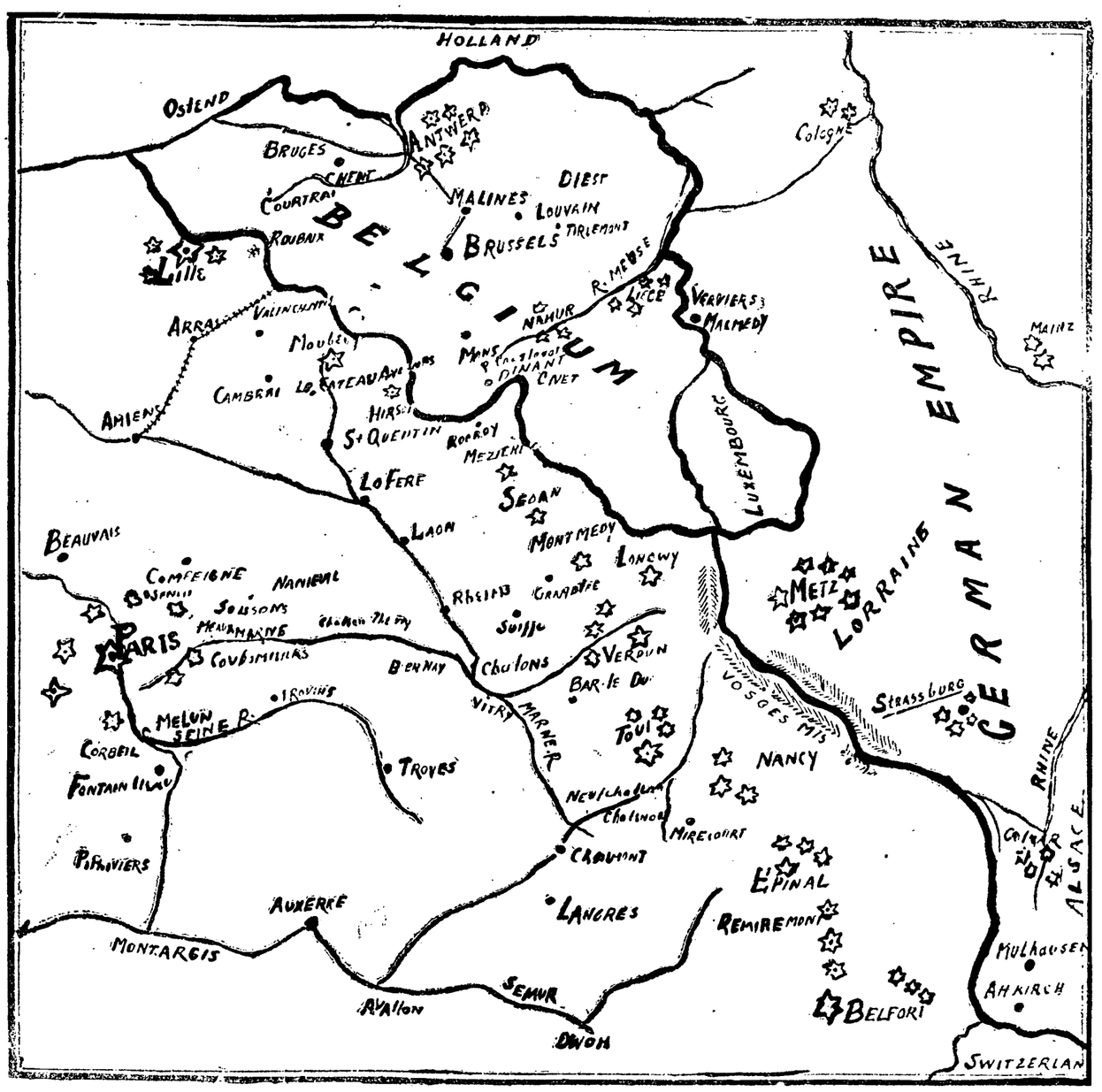
BRANCH OF WAR RELIEF FUND OPENED.

(Associated Press.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 12.

Under the presidentship of his Highness the Maharaja a crowded meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar was held at the High School hall yesterday, in connection with the War Relief Fund, opened by his Excellency Lord Willingdon. His Highness in opening the proceedings explained the nature of the war and the necessity to assist the cause of suffering humanity. Resolutions were adopted offering prayers for the success of the British arms, opening a branch of the Fund in Bhavnagar and appointing a representative committee to invite and collect subscriptions. About Rs. 1,500 was promised on the spot. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to his Highness and cheers for his Majesty the King-Emperor and Maharaja Bhavsinhji.

SITE OF THE FOUR-DAY BATTLE.



The map shows the country in which the battle reported in to-day's columns was fought.

FOOD PRICES IN THE PUNJAB.

ACTION BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

In response to an invitation from the Lieutenant-Governor the Municipal Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates of Lahore met at Governmount House on Friday and discussed with his Honor the whole situation created by the war. Mr. H. A. Casson, Commissioner, and Mr. H. P. Tollin, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore were also present. His Honor explained at length the policy of the Government of India with regard to the war and said that all contributions to the fund that is being raised for the relief of sufferers in the war should be purely voluntary. On being informed that the prices even of some of the necessaries of life had considerably increased owing to the action of certain exporters of wheat and gram, his Honor gave an assurance that he would do his best to see that a minimum and a maximum rate were fixed for all such articles, the City Fathers on their part gladly undertaking to control local prices. The desirability of controling the export of wheat was also brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor and he promised to take suitable action in the matter. His Honor further expressed his desire to see the local indigenous industries fostered and full advantage taken of the opportunity afforded by the war.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

PRESIDENT OF RAWALPINDI SESSIONS ELECTED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12.

The Council of the All India Moslem League has elected Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami, M.D., D.P.H. (Cambridge), I.M.S., as President of the next annual sessions of the All India Moslem League to be held at Rawalpindi.

BRITISH HOSPITALITY.

THE BELGIAN WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent cables as follows:—

"Mr. Samuel announced in the House of Commons that the British Government had offered the hospitality of the British nation to the Belgian victims of the war. A temporary accommodation would be provided in the hostels in London."

RECORD RECRUITING

"In London the recruiting on Monday brought in 4,800 men, a record. The average so far is eighty thousand per week over the whole country including all classes of recruits for the territorial or the regular army.

BRITISH PRISONERS WELL TREATED.

The War Office states:—"Information indicates that our prisoners in Germany's hands are well treated."

To the general hopefulness indicated by yesterday's news is now added the hope of good news from the British force, particularly.

CONTEMPLATED APPOINTMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

A War Office announcement requests that retired officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and under fifty and of higher ranks under sixty years of age should communicate with the War Office and indicates that the sending of some on active service is contemplated.

INDIAN OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

APPRECIATION BY ENGLISH PRESS.

The papers show a warm appreciation of the Indian offers of assistance. The "Manchester Guardian" describes them as a wonderful reward even for more than a century's efforts to deal justly and cleanly with India. For Germany this is a defeat and utter disappointment of a confident hope.

The "Daily News" says that the gifts are valuable but the spirit indicated is of great value and greater consequence. This is a tribute to our rule in India that no Englishman can receive without a glow of pride.

"The Times" says:—The Indian Empire has overwhelmed the British Nation by the completeness and unanimity of its enthusiastic aid. The Kaiser has lighted a torch indeed, for he has set the west and east alike a-fire against him.

BURMA OFFICERS RETURN FROM LEAVE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

Major General Pulcher, Commanding Burma Division, and some thirty other officers returned to-day from leave out of Burma by the steamer Lunka which brought the English Mails.

MEETING AT BURHANPUR.

A crowded public meeting of the people of Burhanpur was held on Saturday, the 12th instant, in the Town Hall for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The meeting, which was convened by Mr. Syed Mehar Ali, President, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur, was largely attended by Government officials, the members of the bar and bench and merchants, traders, etc., Mr. Syed Mehar Ali was in the chair. In response to appeals made by the speakers at the meeting about Rs. 5,500 were promised on the spot.

WAR SOUVENIRS.

The Committee of the Mysore and Coorg Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund have decided to issue Souvenir Stamps of the values of one rupee, four annas and two annas in connection with the above Fund. The stamps adopted are, by permission of H. H. The Maharajah, the Mysore general stamps surcharged with the words "Imperial Indian Relief Fund." They are of no value beyond that of serving as a Souvenir of the Great War now raging in Europe and as receipts for contributions of small amount, and as all stamps issued have to be accounted for, purchasers of them can rest assured that every anna subscribed in this way will reach its proper destination.

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HOMEWARD MAILS

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant arrived Aden at noon on Thursday.

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A PRISONER IN AMSTERDAM.

THE JOYS OF HAVING NO PASSPORT.

Mr. Edgar Rowan, the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes as follows from Amsterdam under date Aug. 10:—

Most of the day I sit in an open air cafe watching the funny little sentry, with rifle and fixed bayonet hanging from his shoulder by the sling, slouching up and down before the Royal Palace, with his hands in his pockets. I make all sorts of plans about spending next year's holidays in London, and wonder how soon I shall be on the voters' list here.

But the worst must be faced. A respectable English journalist who came over here in a hurry when the present big war was only a little crisis in short frocks, is now, so far as he can make out, a prisoner in Amsterdam.

You will understand that a journalist is not always preparing for war, like a nation. When the ultimatum reaches him from the editor's room, he has generally just time to buy a comb and a tooth brush on the way to the boat train, and if his passport has not been left by accident in a pocket of the suit he happens to be wearing at the time, he must go without. And then, with no further effort on his part, his troubles will begin.

GOING TO SEE A REAL FIGHT.

A day or two ago, for instance, after I had sat in the cafe buying each edition of the Dutch evening papers, and wishing I knew what news of England they contained, it occurred to me to vary the monotony of stolid Amsterdam in war time by going to see a real fight. I called a taxicab from the rank opposite, and asked to be driven to the nearest battle. The driver folded up his six o'clock edition of "De Telegraaf," said Maastricht seemed a likely place, as the German guns around Liege could be heard there, and with a pair of field glasses, a packet of sandwiches and a flask, we set out shortly after midnight to see a war. One wonders what correspondents did before the days of taxi-cabs.

As it turned out, it was all to my advantage that at the last moment I offered a Dutch friend, who is a journalist, a seat in the cab, and I should like all the children in the schools to be told this story of how kindness pays, for my friend had an impressive paper of identification, and I had none.

A few miles out of Amsterdam—on the road that leads through Amersfoort and Arnheim, along ways that swarm with troops now that Holland is ready for war—a hoarse voice shouted, "Halt!" just as a bridge showed dimly under the rain-washed moon, and two bayonets, held across our path, gleamed in the beams of our headlights. Then two privates of infantry peeped into the cab and asked to see our papers or passes.

I smiled kindly, and, to turn the rather awkward conversation, assured them that England was their friend, and that the whole of England, including myself, would stand by them. Even then they did not seem satisfied, and a painful pause was broken by my friend showing his pass. This had an impressive coat of arms at the top, and a gay scarlet postage stamp at the foot—"Quite an expensive one, mijnheer," as one economically-minded soldier remarked, and we were allowed to pass.

THE IMPRESSIVE PAPER.

Perhaps the sight of that impressive paper was telephoned down the 200 miles of road to Maastrich; perhaps the first group of soldiers boasted, as men without shame, of the wonderful coat of arms and stamp they had seen. At any rate, every few miles of the way—sometimes every few hundred yards—more soldiers brought us to a stand with waving arms and fixed bayonets, and begged to see our papers. In most cases fixed bayonets were not thought sufficient appeal to our good nature, and there were carts drawn across the road, or scaffold poles on trestles—as when men dig up the Strand at the busiest time of the year—and once or twice very self-indulgent soldiers, determined at all costs to see the Wonderful Paper with the coat of arms and the expensive stamp, had woven elaborate barbed-wire entanglements in our path to do us honour, and these they removed with great exertion and great cheerfulness when a sight of the Wonderful Paper, with the coat of arms, etc., had won their hearts.

And all this time I sat very silent in a corner of the car, thanking my overworked and perspiring lucky stars that I had brought with me a friend who owned the open sesame of the Wonderful Paper, and the &c., &c., and wondering how on earth I might next travel in Holland if my generous heart did not always invite a friend to share my taxicab.

So when I returned to Amsterdam, through more groups of Wonderful Paper Fanciers, I sought out the British Consulate, to ask whether I might not have such a Paper. And the Vice-Consul was very kind. He would do his best for his passportless fellow-countryman if I would prove my identity.

I was glad he had asked me something easy. I took out my pocket book and spread out the contents with some pride. These included.

Item—a few visiting cards with "The Daily Chronicle's" and my home address.

Item—a reader's ticket for the British Museum.

Item—an unused return ticket from Earl's Court to Blackfriars, kept to remind me of old days.

Item—some letters from home asking whether I proposed to return.

THE VICE-CONSUL DEMURS.

These made quite a brave show on the desk of the Vice-Consul, and I looked for a greater show of enthusiasm than he displayed. He suggested a little coldly that I might show more interest in the game, and at least produce my birth certificate. I replied that my certificate was in the custody of a grateful nation at Somerset House, and that I had neither my marriage lines nor a dog-license, though I was both respectable and a lover of pets.

There the matter ended for the day. Now and then, to relieve the boredom of the war "excitement" in Amsterdam, I drop in at the Consulate, and point out that I still lack the Wonderful Papers without which, apparently, no stranger may wander in Holland at this time. I think the Vice-Consul looks for my daily appearance—and prepares new answers to my pleas.

Then a friend suggested that I should get a pass from the police, but they seemed loath to do anything that would rob Amsterdam of the pleasure of my company. Indeed, the police official looked at my card and murmured something flattering about knowing my name. (He added something about having had to inquire about me, after one of my recent motor trips through a military area.)

So now it amounts to this. Without the Wonderful Papers I may not travel in Holland—at any rate, I may not travel in a motor-car, as a special correspondent should. But I am going to try very hard for a special permit to spend next year's summer holidays in England.

THE BOMBAY MAGISTRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me through your columns to bring to the notice of Government the necessity of increasing the cadre of Presidency Magistrates in Bombay. The criminal work in their courts is so congested that they find it difficult to give reasonably short dates for hearing of cases of undertrial prisoners.

I recollect a case in 1911 of a respectable mofussil merchant who was ultimately acquitted because there was practically no evidence against him, but had to remain in custody for three months pending trial. The whole case could have been finished in about three or four days but it took seventeen hearings of short duration spread over ninety days. This I understand from members of the Police Courts Bar, is a normal thing.

In a recent case reported in the papers the inquiring Magistrate had found it impossible to finish the inquiry and commit the case for trial to the High Court Sessions sitting at present, though the inquiry had commenced in the latter part of July. The sittings of criminal Sessions in Bombay are, as is well-known held at intervals of two months and a half. The hardship on undertrial prisoners under the circumstances is obvious. It is well-known to members of the Police Courts Bar that adjournments of hearings at intervls from four to ten days have to be made by the Magistrates and even then they can give only from one to two hours to the case.

The Magistrates are helpless in spite of the great dispatch and conscientiousness they are able to bring to bear upon their work. They are a very hard-working and hard-worked body of judicial officers and it is impossible to ask them to do more than what they are doing. I hear the Mazagaon Police Courts and particularly that of Rao Bahadur Setalvad are more burdened with work than perhaps the Esplanade Courts. The four Magistrates that sufficed about twenty-five years ago cannot be adequate now to dispose of work when the population of Bombay has nearly doubled.

Will Government, therefore, early consider the question and appoint one more stipendiary Magistrate to each of these Divisions? I believe the public are entitled to have criminal justice dealt out to them with all possible expedition and without avoidable inconvenience and hardship to parties and witnesses, particularly from the mofussil.—Yours, etc.

G. K. GADGIL,
Bar Library, High Court, Sept. 11th.

A BELGIAN OUTPOST AT HAELEN.

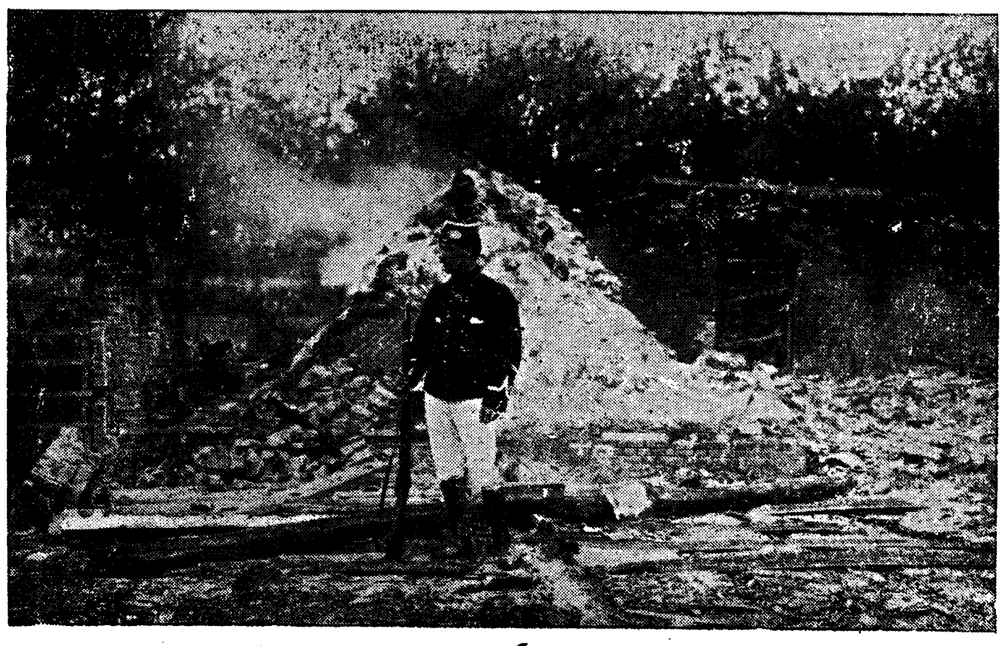

Photo by Central News.

The photo shows the wrecked villager's cottage blown to pieces by shrapnel.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Mr. J. McNeill is appointed Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. S. R. Arthur resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. M. Veitch, C. S., is appointed Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr. Cullis. Colonel H. F. Watson is confirmed as Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops. Major Churchil, 19th Punjabis, officiates as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps. Lieut. Jackson, 21st Punjabis, is employed with Frontier Militia.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. James has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Harrison C.S., becomes Post Master General, Punjab. Mr. H. N. Huchinson C.S. becomes Deputy Director General of Post Offices.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. N. D. Merewether retires from service. Volunteer Officer's Decoration has been conferred on Major Ashworth, Cossipore Volunteers; Captain Manackjee, Upper Burma Rifles and Surgeon Major Francis, A. B. Railway Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Hickman, Royal Indian Marine Surveyor in charge of Marine Survey, is granted extension in that appointment for two years.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Coates officiates as Agent, E.B.S. Railway.

ENGLISH LAD PLEADS GUILTY TO SELLING SECRETS.

QUESTIONS FROM BERLIN.

It was alleged against Robert Arthur Blackburn, eighteen, who was charged at the Liverpool City Police-court, under the Official Secrets Act, that he had sent valuable information concerning the Mersey defences to a German in Berlin.

Mr. H. S. Duder, who prosecuted, said prisoner was English. About four months ago, apparently on his own initiative, he communicated with the German Embassy in London stating that if by telling them secrets with regard to the Mersey coast defences he might be able to earn money, he was willing to do so. In reply prisoner received a letter from Berlin on May 29th signed "Leo Sirius."

It was obvious from that letter that the German Embassy in London had sent his letter to the man Sirius in Berlin. This revealed what most people had for some time realised, that this country had been under German espionage, and Sirius in his letter wrote that if the prisoner dealt with him honestly and seriously in the matter of supplying information he would be paid generously, and he submitted questions for prisoner to answer. Information was wanted on the following points:

Were there any permanent forts on the Mersey?

Where were they situated?

How many guns they contained?

Of what calibre these guns were?

What men-o'-war were building at Cammell, Laird's, Birkenhead, giving details of displacement?

What merchantmen there were in the Mersey with guns?

Prisoner, continued counsel, had evidently written to Berlin, for on June 24th another letter was received by him from Sirius. In this letter Sirius pointed out that the answers sent by Blackburn were not precise and accurate. The letter continued: "For instance, you say nothing about the merchant cruiser Aquitania."

The questions in the first letter were put as test questions. More questions were asked and a postal order for £2 forwarded. Information which prisoner was asked to forward included the exact position of the two permanent forts on the Mersey marked on a map, if possible. Whether there were really eighteen guns in the forts, what their size, and whether modern or old.

One June 16th the War Office communicated with the Liverpool police, and was kept under observation, being arrested on the 10th of last month.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and said he got the information from printed publications which anybody could get. He was committed to the Assizes.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

Photo by Central News.

Being attended by Red Cross villagers at Haelen.

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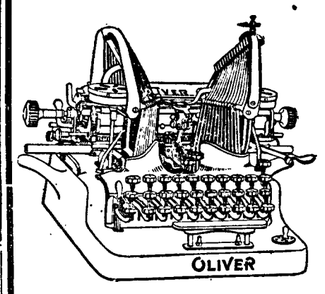

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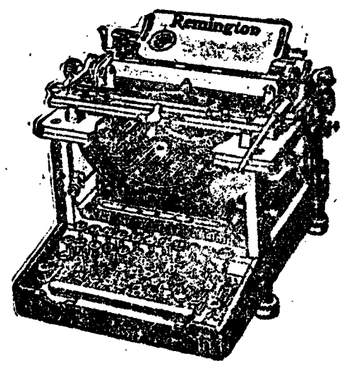

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SOME MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE WAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—*Ne sutor ultra crepidam* is a proverb so commonplace as to require an apology for its repetition. And yet the perfervid eloquence, earnest to the brink of frenzy, protesting against England's heroic defence of the independence of Belgium compels this humble pen to dash it into exposure and contempt. The world does appraise the serious loss to culture if Germany is worsted in the struggle, but it must also recognise the infinite importance of defending itself from the surges of anarchy and the absolute Government of one master-mind. Home papers let us into the secret springs of German diplomacy. The Kaiser evidently thought that what was called "balance of power" was a feeble and useless dream, and that all things in Europe were tending either to anarchy or a new absolutism—either to the dominion of millions, or of that one who should be found a match for millions. He thought himself that one. Now, in the interests of civilisation it was imperative to fry this conceit out of him and thus to ensure unobstructed evolution of a policy of progress and amelioration. "On this hint England spake"—in cannon.

Another misconception relates to the progress of the war. Persons who have never spent a night in the study of military strategy do not hesitate to pronounce adversely on the defensive attitude of the allied armies. The main object of the Allies is to repel the German advance by remaining on the defensive. This plan tires out the opponents and exhausts their supplies by protracting the struggle. It was pursued with eminent success in the Boer War. To abandon the entrenched position and to take the offensive would be tantamount to courting defeat. It should never be forgotten that the Allies are heavily outnumbered, that England is yet mobilising her land-forces and that the Germans are fighting with an energy that seems desperation reminding us of the armies of Jenghiz Khan or Tamerlane, unparalleled in numbers, magnificent in equipment, unbounded in confidence and with many advantages on their side. Moreover, a war with an European Power, be it never so small, requires a series of manoeuvres altogether different from the tactics employed in wars against the races less versed in the machines of destruction. The wisdom of the plan pursued by the Allies will be dazzlingly clear when we remember that Germany cannot possibly continue the war for more than a twelve month. The blockade of her coasts, the terrible cold of the winter and the exhaustion of her financial resources coupled with internal dissensions must produce inevitable results before many months. Furthermore, she has to carry out the plan of resistance *a outrance* against the Russian cossacks moving like an avalanche to inflict a humiliation similar to what the Germans inflicted on the French in 1871.

Finally, I crave a word to expose the nonsense talked about the probable issue of the war. Every one of us is convinced that the vaulting ambition of Germany will be laid low; that her hope and design of a fifth monarchy will be splintered to fragments and she made to exclaim with that lost archangel—

"Into what pit thou seest,
From what height fallen, so much the stronger proved
He with his thunder, and, till then, who knew
The force of those dire arms?"

All this is morally certain, but such a momentous result must take time and might involve considerable sacrifices during the course of the war. There are over-optimistic persons who wring their hands because the German navy is not smashed up at once, while others shake their heads and see nothing but danger to England even after the victory of the Allies. I don't think such hopes or fears are entertained by any but the microcosmic minority, who have lost their heads in the din of arms. Germany won't be divided between France and Russia, nor is there any the remotest chance for Russia to overthrow the balance of power in Europe. The net result of the present struggle would be to crush the power for evil which Germany possesses and to make her harmless for several years to come. The moral to be drawn is that the scheme of universal empire is impossible, that there is but One before whom every knee shall bow, and whose lordship, every tongue shall confess; That the Being who can repeal the laws of justice and mercy, who can pursue plans of ultimate benevolence through paths of profound and blood-sprinkled darkness, must be God. Whereas the man, however endowed, who violates all conventional laws in seeking his object must be pronounced a being in many respects inferior to mankind, a human Satan, uniting magnitude of object and of power to destestable meanness and maliciousness of character and of instrumentality.

In conclusion, let me ask my readers to take the news as they come and not to interpret them as their hopes or fears might suggest. This too is a form of service to the Empire, for as the poet says: They also serve who stand and wait.—Yours, etc.

KESHAVLAL L. OZA, M.A.

Bahauddin College,
Junagadh, Sept. 3rd.

FIGHTING IN NYASSALAND.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The following message from the Secretary of State reached the Viceroy to-day:—

Nyassaland, 8th September, evening.—The Germans, four hundred strong, evaded the British force and on the 9th Sept attacked Koranga which held by about sixty resisted for three hours and was relieved by the main British force after heavy fighting all day. The latter drove the enemy by bayonet charges to Songwe capturing two field guns and two maxims. The enemy's losses were: officers: 7 killed. 2 captured; other ranks heavy. The British losses were:—Whites, four killed and seven wounded; other ranks not certain.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the present time when every British subject is offering his services in one way or another in the cause of the Empire and when the various Associations and Societies are working in unison with Government, it may interest your readers to know what part the European Association is taking in the matter, I beg therefore to bespeak your usual courtesy in letting the Association have the use of your esteemed journal in order to place the matter before the public.

Shortly after the declaration of War by England the Association sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India:—

"The President of the European Association respectfully requests you to convey to the proper Authorities in England full assurance of the intence loyalty and devotion of all British Members of the European Community in India. They are ready to place their best services at his Majesty's disposal at this time of serious crisis.

The following is an extract of the reply from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India:—

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

"I am to say that a copy of the telegram has been transmitted to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and to add that the Government of India highly appreciate the sentiments which have actuated the community in making this spontaneous and loyal offer of their services."

In addition the Association sent the following letter to the Government of India:—

From, The Secretary, European Association.
To The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept. Simla.

Sir,—I am directed by the President and Council of this Association to assure the Government that any assistance which the Association is able to give is completely at Government's disposal. This Association has Branches throughout India and the Council feel that, if it is desired to invite the assistance of civilian Europeans in various parts of India for the purpose of obtaining supplies or information or in any other way, this Association through its Branches or Members may be able to help in carrying out what is required.

I am directed therefore to say that the Council will be pleased to place the Office of the Association, and the names and addresses of Europeans in different districts, and any information they can obtain, at the disposal of Government, and will render any assistance that may be asked of them to the best of their ability.

I have the honour, etc.,
(Sd.) A. MARSH.
Secretary.

To which the following reply was received:—

From, The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secy. to the Government of India.
To, The Secretary, European Association, Grosvenor House, Calcutta.
Home Department (Political).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1461, dated the 5th August, 1914, conveying an assurance that any assistance which the Association may be able to give is completely at the disposal of Government and that in case of necessity the Office of the Association and the names and addresses of Europeans in different districts and any further similar information which the Association can obtain will be made available to Government.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India deeply appreciate the value of the services promised by the European Association and will be glad, in case of necessity, to avail themselves of the Association's loyal offer, which I am to add, is being brought to the notice of local Governments in case they should find occasion arise for availing themselves of the assistance of the Association.

I have the honour to be etc.,
(Sd.) H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Since then in order to ascertain precisely in what way the members are able to, or would, if called upon, assist Government a list has been prepared showing what corps those who are Volunteers belong to; the names of those who are J. P.'s, or who have offered themselves for service in connection with the Ambulance Corps, Special Police or other auxiliary services. This list when ready will be open to the inspection of Government; or any officials working in the cause, so as to enable them to obtain the services in one way or another of the foregoing, and also of such as have not already enlisted themselves in any of the abovementioned services.

I am pleased to state that practically every member of the Association is connected with one or other of these services, and all I feel sure are willing to take up such duties as Government may see fit to allot to them.

We have received enquiries periodically as to how one can join the Association and what the subscription is—taking the latter first I would state that the subscription is Rs. 5 per year; and to join one has only to send a post card to the Secretary, European Association, 11, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, for an application form, on return of which duly filled in the applicant's name will be placed before the Council for election.

The following are the names of the Bombay Committee who would be glad to afford any information regarding the Association:—

Mr. L. H. Savile, (President).
Mr. J. P. Chrystal. (Vice-President).
The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E.
The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett.
Sir James Begbie.
Mr. J. D. Flynn.
Mr. A. W. S. Wise, (Hon. Secretary).
Mr. C. E. D. Langley.
Mr. T. E. Grant, (Hon. Treasurer).
Mr. E. J. Sawyer.

Our membership in Bombay amounts to 250, and as this is a suitable opportunity I would appeal to all Europeans of the Mercantile and Trading Communities; in Mills, Railways, Factories, Dockyards etc: to join. I may also mention that membership is not confined to residents in the city of Bombay but extends to those living in the Bombay Presidency.

Unity is strength and by means of unity we can accomplish far more than through individual spasmodic efforts howsoever well intended they might be.—Yours, etc.

L. H. SAVILE,
President, European Association,
Bombay Branch.

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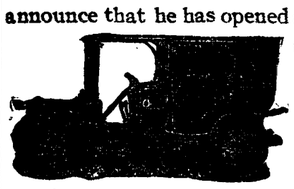

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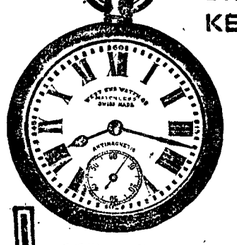

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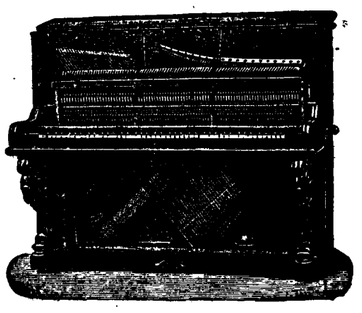

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THE THREE NAVAL COMMANDERS

SOME PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE MEN OF THE MOMENT.

The man in supreme command of the Fleet at this critical juncture is Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, who was born Dec. 5th, 1859. He is the son of Captain J. H. Jellicoe, was educated first at Rottingdean, and joined the Navy in 1872. He served in the Egyptian War (1882), and was Chief of Staff to Sir E. Seymour in the attempted relief of the Peking Legations (1900)) He was, too, one of the survivors of the terrible Victoria-Camperdown collision. The author of the following article saw him in the company of the Kaiser, when that monarch must have been formulating his designs of conquest.

A quarter of a century has passed since Spithead was the scene of one of those demonstrations of our strength that have characterised these days of iron ships, writes Mr. Hugh Horniman in "T. P.'s Weekly." Nothing of the kind had been seen since Queen Victoria reviewed the wooden walls with which "Charlie Napier" sailed against Russia in the Baltic It was a glorious day, and from the flagship, H.M.S. Hood—long since shelved in these days of rapid change—one could look along a line of shimmering ships that extended as far as the eye could see. The Solent was crowded with pleasure boats, tugs, and even liners, all gay with bunting, their decks crowded with eager, happy people.

WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

We were waiting for the Kaiser. The first hint that he was in the neighbourhood was the appearance of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, coming out of Portsmouth Harbour in his yacht. She was surrounded by smaller yachts, and, as she disappeared round the Isle of Wight she reminded one of a mother duck leading her brood of young. We were not kept waiting long before a thunderous salute down our avenues of ships heralded the approach of the young monarch, whose retinue represented the cream of what was his enire Navy. Strange vessels they seemed to us, and their novelty was enhanced by the jet black smoke that clouded from their numerous funnels.

OLD CONSTRUCTION.

Their hulls were dark as ink, high out of the water, and unrelieved by a line of colour; an easy mark for the guns of an enemy. Their number was little more than could be counted on the fingers of one hand. As they passed down our line we noticed the military precision with which the German bluejackets stood at attention, but opinion among us favoured the easy grace with which our own men dressed their ships. The most martial figure of all the Germans was the Kaiser himself, standing erect on the bridge.

As I looked through my glasses at his quick, imaginative face, I wondered whether the miles of cannons' roar had roused in him the same thought that passed through the minds of many of us. No doubt they had, and to that salute and Lord Salisbury's flying squadron at the time of the Kruger telegram, the present German Navy is the answer.

THE PROTAGONIST.

From the military form of the Emperor I turned to our own officers standing at the salute. One there was who could compare in distinction with the Kaiser. He was a man of tall, slight, upright form and pronounced heroic features; his martial appearance only threw into greater contrast the homely figure of a very little man standing among the lieutenants. He was quite a small man with sloping shoulders and a prominent nose inclined to what is vulgarly known as a "beak." Undistinguished though he was by physique there was something alert about this officer suggesting the keen active "senior," typical of what was known as the first lieutenant of Nelson's day, and now, under the title of commander, the most active and versatile, if not the most responsible executive in a man-of-war. The German fleet had passed by and I noticed the quick, decided step with which the small lieutenant descended to the ward room to join his friends. It was then I marked the thin tightly set mouth, the ample head, and the quick, shrewd, though kindly, eyes.

THE QUIET MAN.

The new Emperor William was the general topic of conversation. And of all those present this little officer alone hesitated to express an opinion on either the German ships, their personnel or the Emperor. But from the respect with which his words on technical matters were listened to, I gathered that he was no ordinary man. Even in those days John Jellicoe was an officer with a distinguished past and a future to which it was difficult to set any limitation. Seamanship was in his blood, for his father was one of the most distinguished commanders that our merchant service has known in modern times. As a sub-lieutenant he had passed out of the Naval College at Portsmouth first in three subjects out of a possible five.

He had already seen active service in the Egyptian war of 1882, and a year later won a prize of £80 at the Naval College. There are officers who are brilliant and brave but unfortunate in the matter of opportunities. It cannot be said that Sir John Jellicoe has much to grumble at in this respect, his life has been crowded with adventure.

A HAPPY ESCAPE.

In 1886 H.M.S. Monarch was stationed off "Gib." Proceeding to sea for target practice she followed her usual custom on such occasions and left all her boats behind with the exception of one which was by no means suited to rough weather. After a time the weather became distinctly dirty and pretty heavy seas were experienced. These stranded a steamer on the sands near the famous Rock, and both the vessel and its crew were in a position of great danger. Volunteers were called by the captain of the Monarch, with the result that young Jellicoe started off in command of the boat, he and the crew having equipped themselves with cork jackets. Before long they were all struggling in the water, while their little vessel was tossed away by the waves, keel upwards. Fortune favours the brave and the whole crew with its commander were eventually washed ashore. For this Mr. Jellicoe received the silver medal of the Board of Trade. Another occasion on which Sir John nearly lost his life was when acting as chief staff officer in the expedition led by Admiral Seymour to the relief of the Embassies at Pekin.

On that march he received a bullet from the Boxers and a C.B. from a grateful country. Previously he had, as commander of Admiral Tryon's ship, the Victoria, been one of the lucky few who survived that terrible disaster.

HE LITTLE KNEW.

If Kaiser William scarcely knew of the existence of Jellicoe at the review in 1887, he recognised his merits fifteen years later by decorating him with the order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class with "Crossed Swords"—an ominous honour in view of Sir John's latest appointment.

Sir John Jellicoe has occupied positions given, in the same generation, not only an Admiral-in-Chief, but also a President, to France, for M. Fallieres, the last French President, was born only ten years earlier at Mezin, a few miles away across country from the birthplace of Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere.

As a young commander in China, the Admiral had the opportunity, rare for French naval officers, of seeing active service. He was in charge of a flotilla of hastily armed steamers at the battle of Foo-Chow, and distinguished himself by his courage and initiative. One Chinese gunboat he took by boarding himself leading the attacking party.

ENGLISH TRADITION FOLLOWED.

Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere is a strong advocate of the system of personal control of a naval commander over his fleet, exercised from the fighting line itself. He takes his place in the conning tower of his flagship when his ships clear for action in manoeuvres, and never leaves his post until the engagement is over, watching each phase of the conflict as it develops around him, and taking his decisions undisturbed by the roar of the heavy guns and the quivering of his ship under the recoil. Here, again, the Admiral, who may be termed the Sir John Fisher of the French Navy, is at variance with the views of some of his staff. He follows the English naval tradition in remaining as close as possible to the operations of his fleet. The General Staff, on the contrary, favour the German custom of keeping the admiral commanding outside the actual fight, in an isolated ship, beyond the range of the enemy's fire, where he may work out his dispositions under less distracting circumstances. Energetic, popular with his subordinates, both officers and men, and a close student of the lessons of modern naval warfare, Admiral Boue de Lupeyrere is a good example of the best qualities of

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of great responsibility at the Admiralty, including that of second naval lord, and has had honours showered on him by both King Edward and King George. Last year he was placed in command of the Red Fleet during the Naval manoeuvres. Those manoeuvres came to an abrupt end, the mystery of which has never been revealed. But the fact that Sir John has ever been talked about as the officer who would command our fleet afloat in the event of a European war gives food for reflection.

THE FRENCH COMMANDER.

ADMIRAL DE LAPEYRERE.

With his firm lips tight-set beneath his short, curly, white beard, with his twinkling, alert eyes and the air of dapper smartness that is characteristic of the French naval officer, Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere, Commander-in-Chief of the French Battle Fleet, might stand for a type of the senior officer of his service. He has held commands in more waters than falls to the lot of most French officers. The Far East, Iceland, the Atlantic, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean have been in turn the scenes of his service during the last thirty years and now, or, rather, since September, 1912 he holds the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy, and presumably now has supreme direction, under the Ministry of Marine, of the naval forces of his country.

Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere was born at the village of Castera-Lectourois, in the South-West of France, sixty-one years ago. The district which gave him birth, one of the most thinly populated in France, a land of endless pastures with but a few old-world, decaying towns, takes pride in having the French sailor. It is never doubted in France that the leadership of the French Navy in case of war has been entrusted to good and capable hands.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER.

ADMIRAL VON INGENOHL.

The virile personality of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, creator of the Kaiser's fleet and long time Secretary of the Navy, so effectually overshadows Germany's other great sailors that even officers of the eminence of Vice-Admiral von Ingenohl, who is commanding the German High Seas Fleet, are entirely unknown abroad. Von Ingenohl is what is known in Germany as a "Kaiser man," or friend and favourite of Emperor William. The Kaiser has a predilection for elevating his intimates to positions of power in the State service. Some of them have not been distinguished for capacity. The Commander-in-Chief of the High Seas Fleet does not come within that category, for the German Navy contains no officer of riper experience or greater professional knowledge.

Like Von Tirpitz and nearly all the other important men in the German Navy, Admiral von. Ingenohl is of commoner origin, having been born at Neuwied, in 1857, as the son of a tradesman and factory-owner. He is therefore fifty-six years old. Entering the modest aggregation of frigates known as the German Navy in 1874, he has spent thirty-nine years on it, and, by dint of conspicuous merit, has risen rapidly through the successive grades of administrative and sea service.

FAR EASTERN EXPERIENCE.

Most of Von Ingenohl's sea experience has been gained in the Far East. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the German High Seas Fleet, and Von Ingenohl passed four effective years in the Admiralty at Berlin, between 1897 and 1901, as head of the division dealing with the fighting equipment of the fleet. As a lieutenant aboard His Majesty's yacht Hohenzollern, Von Ingenohl first came under the eyes of the Kaiser in 1889, during a cruise to Norway and England, and in 1904, after three years at sea in command of armoured cruisers, the Kaiser appointed his former watch-officer to the commandership of the Hohenzollern, in which he accompanied his Sovereign on numerous important voyages, including the famous meeting with the Czar in the Finnish Skerries in 1905 and the Emperor's historic journey to Tangier in the same year. In 1906, Von Ingenohl was given the title of a naval aide-de-camp of the Kaiser, in 1908 he became an Admiral of the High Seas Fleet, and in the following spring returned once more to the Far East to command the German cruiser squadron stationed in those waters. On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday in 1909, Ingenohl was awarded the rank of nobility the coveted "von," as a special mark of recognition of his services to the Supreme War Lord's naval establishment. His promotion to the Commandership-in-Chief of the High Seas Fleet took place in January, 1913.

Of conspicuously quiet and unobtrusive temperament, Von Ingenohl is known in the fleet as a student and thinker, and an officer of eminent talent as a strategist.

FIRE AND SWORD IN BELGIUM.

SCENES AT THE BURNING OF VISE.

The following story of the burning of Visé, a Belgian village by the Germans is from a correspondent of the "Handelsbad," of the Hague who was an eye-witness of the scene:—

"I saw the red flames leaping upwards and black smoke filling the sky. Was Visé again in flames? It seemed impossible. But yesterday I had chatted with the doctor, and had wandered through the village among what was left of a peaceful population resigned to its fate. Yes. It was Visé a passing soldier assured me. It was said that the people had shot at the invaders and therefore, according to German morals, Visé must burn. So I hurried on to the village. Every house was a mass of flames, through which the streets were hardly visible. Joining a colleague I sought the house of the doctor, with whom and his daughter we had been chatting only yesterday.

"Our way led into the station square where we found the luckless population herded together like sheep by the German soldiers. They crouched, watching through the armed guard the destruction of all their worldly possessions.

"My colleague rushed up, shouting that Dr. Labeye and his daughter lay bound in their burning house. We raced through the burning streets, with our jackets over our heads to protect us from the fire, to find the doctor's house beginning to burn. The house was not yet aflame. We hurried through the open door. Everything was a mass of confusion, but nobody was to be found below or in the bed-rooms. The roof was burning over our heads. They must have fled, and we ourselves must fly out into the burning streets.

"Along the pavements, splitting and crackling with the heat, we hurried here and there. Groups of German soldiers were looting and dashing in and out of the burning houses. The beer shops had the most attention, but even the window of a boot shop had been broken and ladies' shoes had been snatched and anything to glut their greed.

"After what seemed eternity I reached the grand Hotel again, but my colleague was missing. I knew not where in that blazing mass to look for him, and I had almost given up hope when he staggered through the smoke, supporting and half dragging an aged lady found lying near her blazing house. She pleaded. "Let me die." Poor, unhappy creature, bereft of home and even of adequate clothing, aged and defenceless victim of the Kaiser's gallant army. Leaving her in the hotel my colleague and I continued our search for Dr. Labeye, but nowhere could we find him and at last we could stand no more. We fled from the scene that must for ever blur the escutcheon of the Kaiser, and I pray as long as I live it will never be my task to see such an inferno again."

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Liqd. Ext. of Alstonia Scholaris.—Is extremely useful in quotidian, tertian and all other forms of Ague. It is as efficacious as quinine but without evil effects of the latter. May be used advantageously with our Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha. Price As. 10 per 4 oz. phial.

'Malarial' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price As. 12 per phial of 25.

FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA—

Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Kurchi.—A specific for acute and chronic Dysentery used in conjunction with our Liqd. of Ext. Bael, it rapidly cures even the most obdurate cases. Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Kurchi and As. 10 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Bael.

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Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

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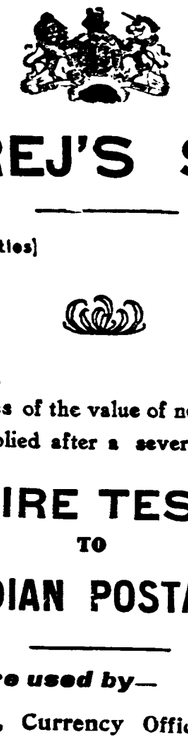

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